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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY is now a *fait accompli*. We give below the names of the principal donors to the endowment fund :

1.	H. H. the Maharajah	of Patiala	...Rs.	1,16,230
2.	Do. Do.	of Jammu and Kashmir	,,	93,478
3.	Do. Raja	of Kapurthala	... ,,	37,000
4.	Do. Nawab	of Bhawalpur	... ,,	35,000
5.	Do. Raja	of Jhind	... ,,	26,000
6.	Do. Do.	of Nabha	... ,,	17,000

THE FOLLOWING is a list of holders of endowed Fellowships, scholarships, medals, and prizes in the Punjab University College :

McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Fellow of Rs. 130 per mensem Pandit Guru Prasad.
,, Panjab Arabic Fellow of Rs 100 per mensem, Pirzada Muhammad Husain.
Alexandra Fellow, Gurmukh Singh, Rs. 75 per mensem.
Medical Fellow, Dr. Rahim Khan Bahadur, Rs. 100 per mensem.
Mayo Patiala Fellow, Ganga Ram, Rs. 50 per mensem.
McLeod Kapurthala Fellow, Dr. Amir Shah, Rs. 83 per mensem.
Patiala Translator of Rs. 66 per mensem Sheikh Umar Baksh.
Nabha-Jhind Scholar, Ralia Ram in 1882, Rs. 16 per mensem.
Fuller Exibitioner, Abdul Aziz in 1882, Rs. 35 per mensem.
Bhawalpur Scholar, Muhammad Din in 1882. Rs. 33 per mensem.
Harbans' Scholar, Durga Dat in 1882, Rs. 33 p. m.
Malehr Kotla McLeod Gold Medal,...Umrao Singh.
McLeod Medal and Purse ...Harkishen Das.
Jaishi Ram Gold Medal ...Thakur Das.
,, Silver Medal ...Chhajju Ram.
Maclagan, Public Works. Gold Medal, Ganga Ram.
Inayet Ali Watson Silver Medal, Umar Baksh.
(for Political Economy.)
Secular Lake Memorial Prize, Umar Baksh ... Rs. 150
Inayet Ali Griffin Prize ...Qazi Zafr-ud-din ... ,, 40
Leitner Prize and Medal, Nur Muhammad of Govt. Sch., Buria. Rs. 100
Brandreth-Leitner Prizeman, Ahmad Din ,, 25
Rai Kanhya Lal-Leitner Purse, Abdul, Aziz, ,, 100
Thakur Singh-Leitner Gyani Medal, Ditt Singh ,, 30

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL makes the following remarks on the last Calcutta Municipal Elections :

The second of October appears to have been a lively day in Calcutta. On that day was settled the *personnel* of the elected portion of the Calcutta Municipality for the next three years; and we consider that the interest displayed in the proceedings by the educated native community is a most hopeful sign for the future of representative institutions in India.

The result of the polling, too, though in some respects unsatisfactory—as indeed might be expected in a community still so comparatively inexperienced in the arts of self Government—was by no means lacking in hopeful features. That so heavy a vote as 1,287 should have been polled in Ward No. 6 for the Hon. Kristodas Pal—a total far larger than that attained by any other candidate in any ward—is, we think, most satisfactory. It shows that the Calcutta ratepayers will come forward in a decisive way to support a candidate in whom they have learnt to repose thorough confidence; and it also proves, what is equally satisfactory, that they will thoroughly ust a sound man, whom conspicuous abilities and untiring zeal in the public service have never led astray into acts of rashness or indiscretion. On the other hand it is somewhat surprising to observe that Mr. Reynolds, though second, does not actually head the poll in Ward No. 17; and in Ward No. 14 Babu Surendronath Banerjia, also second, is beaten for the leading place by a Muhammadan gentleman. The weight of the Muhammadan vote, if it may be judged by the numbers recorded in favour of Muhammadan candidates, is an interesting and hopeful sign. On the other hand, we cannot understand the smallness of the figures in the cases of Dr. Cayley, and Dr. K. M. Banerjia.

THE FOLLOWING account of the developement of Portland Cement, which we take from the Hambug *Mercury*, will doubtless be read with interest :

In the first decenium of our century, Mr. L. J. Vicat began his investigations of hydraulic lime and cement, which he successfully pursued with indefatigable zeal and perseverance for nearly half a century.

Vicat created the science of hydraulic matter, but it was left to the English to practically develop the industry of cement and in which they were greatly favoured by the natural rich supplies of conformable chalk and clay.

Within the sphere prescribed by Vicat, Joseph Aspdin found, as we all know, his Portland-Cement in 1824, however he was not in a position to produce it with safety on a large scale. Owen White of Swanscombe and his manager at that time, about the year 1840 took the right measures for producing a reliable Portland-Cement, and since that time, both in England, France and Germany, the manufacture of the most excellent of all hydraulic binding materials, Portland-Cement has taken an enormous rise. After the death of Vicat, the science was for a length of time totally neglected, till a German, Dr. W. Michaelis of Berlin resumed and explored the investigation of Vicat.

AT A recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, M. Tarnier read a paper on infant feeding. He began by stating that he much preferred cup or spoon feeding to a nipple-bottle when the child cannot be fed on mother's milk. Although condensed milk may be wholesome for adults, M. Tarnier declares that it is quite useless for young children ; and he considers that nothing can be compared with the mother's milk, which is well known to be the first of all foods for infants. Artificial feeding has been tried in Paris with very disastrous results, as may be seen by the following statistics, drawn up by M. Bertillon :—In 1881, 60,856 children were born in Paris, of whom 14,571 were sent away to be nursed, while 46,285 remained in the city. Of the latter number, 10,180 died, being a mortality of 22 per cent., while 5,202 (more than half) of the former died of athrepsy—that is to say, bad feeding. Of these 5,202 infants, 3,067 were fed with a nipple feeding-bottle.

THE EAST is glad to learn that the Vice-Chairmanship of the Dacca Municipality has been offered to and accepted by, Babu Kailas Chandra Ghosh, Head-Master of the local Collegiate School. Our contemporary remarks : "Mr. Westmacott has, by his recent act, proved that whatever may be his individual opinion on any subject, he is ready to submit to the verdict of the public, and what is more praiseworthy, he can do so with good grace." Mr. Westmacott, as we said before, is a sincere advocate of local self-government.

TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS STATED that the Shah of Persia has abolished the *Jajia* tax upon the Parsis, and placed them on an equal footing with the Mahomedans.

THERE IS A stenographic exhibition now open in Paris. No less than eighty-four different methods of writing short-hand are shown, commencing with the system introduced in 1683 by Ramsay. Short-hand is a very different affair now to what it was then.

IT IS well known that in all Mahomedan countries a strong prejudice has existed against printing religious books ; and this feeling long hindered the introduction of the printer's art into the Ottoman States. It was not until 1726 that Sultan Achmet III. issued an Imperial Hatt authorising the establishment of a State printing-office in Constantinople. Before taking this important step the authorisation of the Sheikh ul Islam had been obtained and promulgated in a Fetwa and the reform had also been approved of by the Grand Vizier and the majority of the College of Ulemas, on the Sultan giving a written guarantee that the Koran, the Commentaries on it, and all works on the religious law should only be reproduced by scribes. At the present moment there are four Imperial printing-offices in Constantinople. One of these is occupied with the printing of official documents ; a second with books ; both of them are under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior. A third, under the Minister of War, produces military publications. The fourth is exclusively occupied with the production of military maps. Of private printing establishments there are about twenty-five. But not any of these are equal in importance to that of Osman Bey, which is printing religious works on a large scale.

TALKING of the Japanese Birds a contemporary says, the Japanese are extremely clever in imitating nature, but in these birds they have gone a step beyond, and invented new forms, which, while they resemble birds, are totally unknown to the ornithologist. They are as curious and grotesque as the figures in a Japanese painting, but might easily pass for genuine stuffed birds of some unknown species.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a new company entitled the Calcutta and Provincial House, Land, Mortgage and Investment Company Limited. Its object is thus set forth :

The management of estates, acquiring good marketable properties, &c., for the development, improvement, and sale of such properties and estates. It will also advance money on the security of freehold, leasehold, or copyhold land and buildings ; the public and private disposal of property, as also carrying out surveys, partitions, collecting rents, the construction of houses and their repairs, and all such other business as appertains to Land and House-property Companies in all their several branches.

Mr. T. S. M. Brewer C. E. is the projector.

IT IS STATED that the Agricultural Bank experiment is to be tried in the Purundhur taluka, Poona collectorate. The test bank is to have a capital of five lakhs of rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE MOHURRUM festival at Salem passed off quietly, the Mussulman processions were accompanied by an extra strong police force, and they were made to stop their tom-toming when passing Hindu temples.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

NOTHING has yet been decided, the *Madras Mail* remarks, about the grant of *batta* to the Indian Contingent engaged in Egypt ; and it is to be feared that there is but little chance of the decision being liberal. All the British troops serving with the Indian Contingent were placed on English pay while native troops—officers and men—were on Indian pay. Surely the services of the Contingent ought to be recognised by the grant of the *batta*.

A BILL has been introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council authorizing the local Port Trust to institute and establish a Provident Fund for the benefit of all or such of their officers and servants as they may think proper. The present Act expressly exempts artisans, porters, and labourers, and mukadams of porters and labourers, from receiving pensions, &c., and from sharing in the benefits of a Provident Fund. It is difficult to say what servants of a Trust are included in the word artisans. With the object of empowering the Trustees to grant at their discretion pensions and gratuities, &c., to any servant or servants who may come within the words artisans, porters and labourers, Section 1 of the Bill has been framed. It is considered that the words "or any of them" in clause 5 of Section 22 of the Act are not sufficient to empower the Trustees to determine whether all their officers and servants, or any, and, if so, which of them, are to be entitled on retirement to pensions, &c. Section 2 of the Bill has been framed to make this point clear.

MR. WILLIAM MANT CONGHLAN, late of the Indian Civil Service, who held high judicial office in the Bombay Presidency, has been appointed a Private Chamberlain to His Holiness the Pope.

THERE was a grand public meeting of the people of Travancore on the evening of the 9th at the Durbar Rooms, to commemorate the happy and successful termination of the territorial disputes with Cochin. The senior Rani's Consort presided. Some non-official gentlemen and the Paisne Judge, Narayana Pillay, spoke eloquently of the popular joy and satisfaction, and also of the present administration. It was resolved to have portraits of the Maharaja and the Dewan to be placed in the Durbar Hall, and other Memorials are contemplated.

THE FOLLOWING delectable Resolution has been passed at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Bellary :

"Resolved, that as the loose monkeys in the town have become exceedingly troublesome by attacking women and children carrying eatables and overturning the tiles of the roofs of houses in the town, these animals be caught and sent out into the jungles, and that arrangements be made that monkies may not receive any injury while being seized. The Commissioners vote a sum of Rs. 200 for meeting the expenditure which may be incurred in carrying out this resolution."

We hope the energetic exertions of the Municipal Commissioners will be crowned with success.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT makes the following remarks on the use of the lash in the jails :

It seems probable that the sudden disuse of so efficacious a deterrent as the lash has contributed in some degree to this growth of insubordination in Central Jails. The Government regard the result as only the natural consequence of the adoption of a new system. When the full effect of the substituted forms of punishment becomes in time more fully realized by the prisoners, a restoration of the former state of discipline will doubtless follow. That it is possible to maintain the strictest order with but little resort to corporal punishment is proved by the Salem returns where, with a decline of seventeen per cent. in the number of offences, only thirty-one persons were flogged out of a total male convict population of 1,177 ; in only five of these cases was the punishment inflicted by the regular Superintendent, it being imposed in the remaining twenty-six by the officer temporarily acting during the Superintendent's five months' absence. Cases will always remain in which it would be unwise to withhold the lash. The Government are not prepared to say that it is not capable of being superseded to a still greater extent than it has. But they are inclined to believe with the Superintendent at Vellore (Major Macleod) that until the introduction of the separate system any further great abridgment is not to be expected.

But why should not the separate system be introduced in its entirety into all the Jails ?

THE ABOVE GOVERNMENT has recorded the following Resolution on the destruction of useful birds :

His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it is very doubtful whether school instruction would be of much practical use in furthering the particular object which gave rise to this correspondence—the protection of useful birds. Legislation can provide the only efficient remedy. The Government of India having, however, recently intimated that they do not see their way to bring in a special enactment, His Excellency in Council is not prepared to move further in this direction. At the same time it is observed that the Madras Forest Act, which will shortly come into operation in this Presidency, gives power to regulate or prohibit shooting and snaring in all lands at the disposal of Government; and this will effect as much as is possible at present. From an educational point of view, His Excellency in Council would gladly approve any feasible plan for the introduction of Natural History as a class subject in schools. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to submit proposals with this view. For the agricultural classes, an appropriate chapter on insectivorous birds should be added to Mr. Robertson's Text Book when next revised.

Something ought to be done to prevent the destruction of singing birds as suggested by a correspondent last week.

THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

WE SEE from correspondence published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that some respectable and well-to-do gentlemen of Midnapore have raised by subscription among themselves a sum of Rs. 2,500, which they have vested in four per cent. Government Securities as a Memorial Fund in honor of their late Magistrate and Collector Mr. H. L. Harrison. They have obtained the sanction of Government to found four primary scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 each payable from the interest on the securities. An honor of this kind does not always fall to the lot of a district officer.

FROM the same source we learn that Babu Mohendralal Khan of Midnapore has offered the sum of Rs. 2000 to the Midnapore District Education Committee invested in 6 per cent. Municipal Debenture loan for the foundation of a scholarship of Rs. 5 to perpetuate the memory of his late father Babu Ajudhyaram Khan tenable for two years in the Midnapore College, to be awarded to the best student who passes the University Entrance Examination from the Midnapore Collegiate School, but who fails to obtain a Government scholarship.

THE SAME GAZETTE informs us that Mr. H. Dean, an influential resident of Monghyr, has offered to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of a new building for the charitable dispensary at that town, the existing building being unsuited for the purposes of a hospital.

WE ARE requested to state that a Sanskrit Library established at Autpore in the Hooghly district about three years ago has now a collection of about 2,000 rupees worth of books. As it is located in a thatched house the managers are raising funds for the construction of a pucca building.

WE HAVE received a lengthy communication from a graduate teacher which we are sorry we cannot publish *in extenso* for want of space. It dwells on the wrong and injustice done to the graduates, who enter the education department on the understanding that they will be promoted as vacancies occur. The system of promotion adopted by the Director of Public Instruction, says our correspondent, ignores the claims of the existing incumbents who are required to rise step by step from the lowest to the topmost rung of the ladder. For a graduate in the lower grade to rise to a place in the upper grade, he contends, would require three times the average duration of human life. Bricks cannot be made without straw. If the Government will not give money the prospects of the Subordinate Educational Service cannot be improved.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER of Bengal, a correspondent informs us, visited the villages comprised in the Baranagore Municipality on Monday the 20th instant in compliance with a petition from the Rate-payers' Association of Ariadah, Dukhinessur, Kamarhatti and Basdebpore. He was received at the Belghuria station by the leading native gentlemen of the places mentioned including the Vice-Chairman of the local Municipality. They pointed out the obstructions to drainage. Four culverts were shewn which used to afford passage for rain water, but which have been blocked up by the E. B. Railway. The Sanitary Commissioner commended to the Municipality the necessity of a regular survey of the places before any drainage operation could be undertaken. The present dangerous position of the Sibtollah Burning Ghat was next pointed out. The Sanitary Commissioner before leaving Belghuria asked the Vice-Chairman to send him copies of the proceedings of the meetings of the municipality, which included sanitary improvements, and also copy of its annual Budget.

FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Bankipore :

A grand public reception given to Babu Doorgagutty Banerjea late Personal Assistant to Commissioner Patna yesterday evening. All Behar Districts well represented—Babus Ambika Persbad Sinha of Tikari, Sital Persad B. L. Vakil, Gya, Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai, Babus Mohesanund Chutorbhuj Sahai, Shahabad, Moulvie Mukdoom Hossein, Mr. Shurfuddin, Barrister, Chuprah, some scions of the Gadri family, Rai Joy Kissen, Moulvie Jelaluddin, Minister Azimuddin, and several others of Patna. Numerous letters of sympathy from outlying Districts from persons unavoidably absent. Munshi Nuzimuddin, Moulvie Mukdoom Hussein, Moulvie Jelaludin, Rai Joy Kissen, Badshaw Nawal, Gadri family, Babus Mohanund Sital Persad Shama Charan Banerjea, Moulvie Khoda Buksh spoke with much feeling in highly eulogistic terms of the Babu. The Babu replied in fitting terms. When reception was held the place was well lit and decorated. The Babu was escorted to place of reception by two members of the reception committee meeting which was overcrowded and broke up after distribution of pan and utter.

What do these demonstrations shew? Babu Durgagutty is no longer in power in Behar, and yet the leading men of Behar are honoring him as if they were their governor. Surely they would not do all this for one, whom they did not like.

WE HAVE received a communication from "a Voice from Chinsurah" on the subject of the prospects of the subordinate educational service in Bengal. In the first place the writer maintains that Mr. Croft's graded system has decidedly improved the position and prospects of the subordinate educational officers on the graded list—especially officers of mediocre abilities, but he adduces no evidence to shew this. With regard to the inclusion of the 16 clerks, who are now on the list, the writer says that amongst them there are men of great abilities, who particularly in the office of Inspectors do as important work as the Director's Head-clerk, and then quotes the example of some of their body who have been considered worthy to be appointed to the subordinate executive service and to the Bengal Secretariat. The writer, however, forgets that the clerks and teachers are two distinct bodies of men and that the two should not be confounded Let the clerks be graded separately.

REFERRING to the Vice-regal progress of Lord Ripon the *Times of India's* Lahore correspondent says :

"In the afternoon His Excellency visited a native village where there is a small school. The name of the village was not given out in order that the visit might be quite unprepared for and His Excellency might see the native inhabitants engaged in their ordinary every day occupations. Another village will be visited to-morrow in the same way."

This is just the way of looking into things. We wish Lord Ripon would follow Lord William Bentinck's example in this respect. Lord William used to visit public offices and courts unawares, and thus to see how things went on in their naked state. We will mention one instance. One day his Lordship took a ticca ghari and visited the Court of 24-Pergunnahs. It was just at 11 A. M. his Lordship called, but the Huzur had not arrived. His Lordship went from room to room, and it was all noise and confusion. It was as if a regular *hat* or mart was going on—nobody was at his post or did his work. One solitary man was, however, at his work—it was the head-clerk. Him his Lordship questioned about this and that connected with the business of the Court, once or twice he gave civil answers, but he did not like to be interrupted in the midst of his work, so he gruffly said that he was a servant of the Company and could not afford to waste his time in idle talk. The poor man did not know whom he was addressing! Lord William patiently waited at the Kutchari—the clock struck one, two, three, when the Judge Saheb at last made his majestic appearance! There was a rush and hush, every one was at his place, and the Court was then in full swing. After the Judge had taken his seat on the bench Lord William Bentinck stepped forward and handed him his card. The Lord of the Court immediately hang his face, Lord William asked him if he attended his court daily so late, and he could not say—nay! On return to Government House Lord William Bentinck immediately ordered the transfer of the Judge from the district and rewarded the head-clerk, whom he saw do his duty, by appointing him a Sudder Amin. A searching inspection of this kind by the Viceroy and our Governors will do a world of good. What they now see is mere whitewash

IT IS stated that a proposal is under the consideration of the Education Department having for its object the opening of a class in connection with the Calcutta Medical College for female students of all castes and creeds, which is to be a distinct establishment, the only connection which it will have with the College would be that the Principal and the Professors of that institution will be entrusted with the supervision of the proposed new class, if they be willing to take up that duty. A few female teachers will be imported from the United Kingdom.

ACCORDING to the *Times of India's* London correspondent Suchait Singh, the claimant Raja of Chumba, Punjab, is making an appeal to the British public for funds to enable him to prosecute his claims against the Government of India, and a committee has been formed to assist him to obtain justice. We noticed his case more than once in these columns. It was the Punjab Government, which rode roughshod over his case.

ROWLAND KEATINGE, John Wilson, and Ernest Brookes were tried at the Criminal Sessions of the Allahabad High Court before the Hon'ble Justice Tyrrell on a charge of rape upon a native woman. The Judge and Jury held that the charges were not proved and the accused were accordingly acquitted.

THE HON'BLE Raja Godanaryan Gujapati Rao has we believe for the eighth time been appointed a member of the Madras Legislative Council.

SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

THE UNIVERSITY examinations have commenced. The candidates for matriculation for the Calcutta University are about 3000, and for the Little-Go about 1500. The candidates for matriculation in Bombay are over 1600. It is stated that there are ten lady candidates for the Entrance examination at Bombay, who are, however, all Christians.

THE INDIAN CLUB, established by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, is now fairly a-going. The Committee are now engaged in the preparation of rules for the conduct of the institution.

THE OTHER DAY Mr. Gladstone congratulated the country on the state of Ireland. Here is a practical proof of his gratulation :

LONDON, 28*th Nov.*

One of the jurymen in the trial of Michael Walsh, who was sentenced to death last September for shooting Constable Kavanagh at Letterfrack, county Galway, was stabbed yesterday by two assassins in Dublin and mortally wounded. The assassins effected their escape in a car. A bailiff was stabbed later on in Dublin yesterday. Extra police have been put on in Dublin, and the whole force is now armed with revolvers.

Happy Ireland!

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following tale of oppression from a correspondent at Baroon near Gya :

There is a causeway between Dehri and Baroon which crosses the Soane and is connected with the Grand Trunk Road. For want of repairs it became a fair weather road easily passable in winter and the dry months, but is laid under water during the rains when large country boats are used for ferry purposes. The *Mullahs* or rowers of these boats are a set of ruthless villains who are a terror to the poor people. During the rains it takes almost a whole day to cross the Soane and as a rule all passengers pay their fare before putting their feet on the boats at the Toll office, but the boat men when in the middle of the stream, threaten poor passengers to upset the boat if they do not pay an anna and a half over and above what they have already paid. Those who cannot afford to pay, such as the beggars and the fakirs, are made to stand on the edge of the boat and receive occasional strokes from the staving pole, and sometimes water is splashed on their persons on the way and in this pleasant way they reach the shore. After a whole day exposure they are more dead than alive. Is there no remedy for this brutality?

WE HAVE RECEIVED a new Bengali work entitled *Rutnagiri* modelled on the plan of Reynolds' Mysteries. The plot is interesting and exciting and the style is good.

THERE WERE 312 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 25th November of which 47 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 104 from fevers, 44 from bowel complaints, 10 from accidents, wounds and suicide, 13 from asthma and pthisis, 9 from convulsion, 21 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eleven children were still-born, 53 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 58 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 10. The average of daily mortality was 44·5.

WE ARE REQUESTED to give insertion to the following letter :

It might be in the recollection of your readers that it was in May last, I offered a few prizes for the encouragement of female education, specifying certain conditions among which it was stated that the essays that were to be written by the females should be of such a nature as would admit of being published as a text-book. This being communicated to the Text-book Committee for their opinion, they have expressed a view contrary to mine. Now the object I have in view in stipulating the condition is that the publication of any essay in the form of a text-book and the sale proceeds accruing therefrom might constitute a permanent fund for the bestowal of such prizes in future and as continuity of purpose is sure path to progress, I do not like that the prizes should be once bestowed in a haphazard way without securing any permanent good. Be that as it may, all that I would like to hear from your readers, especially females, whether the time has come when, say after a trial or two, our native

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females will be able to write essays worthy of being published as text-book.

Your opinion is also respectfully solicited.

Yours faithfully,
BROJO MOHUN DUTT.

The 30th November, 1882.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that the adjourned general meeting of the members of the Indian Club will be held on Monday evening, at 6-30 P. M.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1 Report on the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880-81. 2. Annual Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of Assam for 1881-82. 3. Report on the Administration of the Salt Department, Bengal, for 1881-82. 4. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1881-82. 5. Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department, Bengal, for 1881-82. 6. Report on the Financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1881-82. 7. Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1881-82. 8. Army Circulars for October 1882. 9. List of Fellowship holders, Graduates and Prize-holders at the Convocation of the Punjab University for 1882. 10. Meteorological observations recorded at Six Stations in India in 1881 corrected and reduced. 11. Meteorological Record for December 1881. 12. Indian Postal Guide for December 1882. 13. Gujarat and the Gujaratis: Pictures from men and manners taken from Life. By B. M. Malabari. 14. The Friend of China: the organ of the society for the suppression of the Opium Trade Vol V. for October and November 1582. 15. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine for October 1882. 16. 17. The Indian Homœopathic Review for September 1882. 18. The Oriental Miscellany for December, 1882. 19. Sukuntala—the Sanskrit drama translated into Bengali. By Nundcoomar Roy. 20. Rutna Giri—a work of fiction in Bengali, Part II. By Upendrakrishna. 21. Report of the Rungpore Zenana Teaching Society for 1288 89 B. E. 22. The Students' Guide vol. 1, No. 3.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, November 25.—Twelve rules of procedure have been voted. Mr. William Tyrell has been appointed Puisne Judge of the North-West Provinces. The Governor of South Australia has been appointed Governor of New Zealand; the Governor of Western Australia has been appointed Governor of South Australia. The Duke of Edinburgh is indisposed with an attack of bronchitis. Mr. Childers is in a prostrate state from overwork, and is going abroad. Sir Andrew Clarke, Inspector-General of fortifications and works, has arrived at Cairo to improve the sanitary arrangements of the quarters occupied by the British forces.

26.—The Duke of Edinburgh is recovering from his attack of bronchitis A Detective has been shot at and killed by a Fenian in Dublin last evening. The assassin, who was arrested, dangerously wounded by another detective. Other arrests have been made. The Queen yesterday invested the recipients of the Orders of the Bath and Star of India and St. Michael and George at Windsor Castle. Colonel Redvers Buller has been appointed a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

28.—Negotiations have been broken off between France and Madagascar. The envoys from the Queen of Madagascar arrived in London yesterday. Lord Salisbury has been presented with the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh after several days' stumping in Midlothian. The thirteenth resolution of the procedure bill has been adopted by the House of Commons.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued on Friday next until February. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that the supplementary estimate until October 1st amounted to £750,000 for the army and £310,000 for the Navy. The actual charge to India was below the estimate and only amounted to £1.140.000. The total charge to England and India was £4,500,000. Mr. Gladstone then said that from the 1st October the Egyptian Government would pay the whole, or nearly the whole of the expenses connected with the British occupation. Mr. Raikes has been elected member for Cambridge University.

29.—Sir C. Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Russian troops had advanced as far as Gawors, situated between Asterabad and Baba Urma, and that Russian cavalry had traversed the country from Atak to Beregez. He said it was not believed that the Russian troops had reached Merv. A proclamation has been issued enforcing the Curfew clause of the Coercion Act in Dublin. A reward of £5.0 0 has been offered for the murderer of the Juryman in the Welsh trial. Lord Granville, replying to a deputation, said he was unaware of the existence of any treaty conceding to the French a protectorate over Madagascar. The Native Indian officers leave England to-day for Bombay.

30.—Sir A. D. Hyter, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the officers of the British army of occupation in Egypt will receive a daily extra allowance of three shillings, which will be chargeable to the Egyptian Government. It is expected that the prorogation of Parliament will be delayed owing to the protracted nature of the debate in Grand Committee on the Procedure Bill. The Queen yesterday decorated the sick and wounded soldiers recently arrived from Egypt. Admiral Sir George Bowen, Governor of Mauritius, has been appointed Governor of Hongkong. Sir Hope Hennessy has been appointed Governor of the Mauritius. M. de Lesseps has declared that the Suez Canal Company intends spending thirty million francs in widening and deepening the Canal, enabling the annual tonnage to be raised to six millions.

December 1.—It is reported that the trial of Arabi's associates will be dropped. The British Government refuse to recognise Baker Pacha as commander of the Egyptian troops, but will recognise him only as commanding the Gendarmerie.

Mr. Trevelyan, replying to a question in the House of commons last night, said that if the Members of the National League continued to make inflammatory speeches, the League would be suppressed. Mr. William Redmond is to be prosecuted, and Davitt and Healy are to be bound over on their good behaviour. Mr. Fawcett is indisposed.

Paris, November 30—The Paris papers bitterly attack England's jealous attitude respecting Madagascar. The French Minister of marine and the colonies has announced the introduction of a Bill developing the French protectorate over Tonquin.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1882.

LORD RIPON.

WE heartily welcome back Lord Ripon to the capital. It is now ten and twenty months since his Lordship first planted his foot on the Indian soil, and during this period there have been sufficient and noteworthy indications of the policy and character of his Government. A few months after his arrival it pleased Providence to visit him with serious illness, but under His wise and benevolent dispensation he was, though not without great and protracted suffering, restored to health. Intense was the anxiety of all classes of the Indian community at the sudden and serious illness of the Viceroy, but their joy and rejoicings were in proportion at his recovery. Still they were not quite at ease. It was feared, because it was rumoured, that His Excellency might not like to brave long the Indian climate. Happily the scare about the Indian climate passed away, and Lord Ripon as he gained strength applied himself sedulously to the task of administration. His noviciate has, indeed, been brief. When he came out to this country he was not altogether unacquainted with its circumstances and traditions. He had an hereditary interest in India, had before held the reins of the Indian Government at the India Office, and had always taken a deep interest in India. His appointment to the Indian Viceroyalty was made the subject of much adverse criticism in England, mainly on the ground of his religious faith, but the State in India has no religion of its own, the people of India are so tolerant in religious matters that they are equally ready to welcome a Protestant or a Catholic as their Ruler, and they therefore resented with indignation the aspersions cast by bigoted Englishmen on the religious sentiments of their new Viceroy. Lord Ripon thus assumed the helm of the vessel of the Indian State with the confidence of those whose destinies he was appointed to guide. His first public utterances in India we might say were made in connection with the Vaccination Bill of Syud Ahmed Khan in August 1880. In giving his assent to that Bill His Lordship deprecated hasty and unripe legislation. His Lordship also did not like to give too much discretion to executive officers. Time has not arrived for a review of his Lordship's Indian career; he has just completed half the usual span of Indian Viceroyalty, and we do sincerely and earnestly hope and pray that God will give him health and strength to complete at least the full term of five years. Lord Ripon did not of course come out without a programme. The Liberal party were pledged to certain important points of Indian policy, which it was His Lordship's duty to carry out, and he has performed his part nobly. Happily with him is associated a gentleman who is not only an able and sagacious financier but also a sound and large-hearted statesman—we allude to Major Baring. While Lord Ripon's own sympathies are in the right direction, they could not go wrong under the guidance of his Finance Minister. With two such statesmen at the head of Indian affairs, the vessel of the Indian State could not but glide smoothly and safely. The first act of Lord Ripon was the termination of the Affghan Imbroglio. The policy had of course been determined upon by Her Majesty's Government, but its execution was left to His Lordship, and he performed his task ably, carefully, and completely. His attention was next directed to the state of the finances. This branch of administration is under the direct control of Major Baring, and under his management and guidance, ably seconded by Mr. Hope, not only has the Government been able to make the two ends meet but also to remit three millions of taxation. We will not discuss here the question of the policy of remission, but the very fact that the Government was able to reduce taxation by three millions was most gratifying. The Liberal Party was pledged to the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and one of the first acts of Lord Ripon was to set on foot an enquiry as to how far it would be consistent with good policy to abolish that Act. After enquiry His Lordship was perfectly satisfied that the State would not be put in danger by the abolition of the Vernacular Press Act. Accordingly the Act was repealed, and the freedom of the Native Press was restored. Lord Ripon has from the first set his aim at the reform of domestic administration. Neither aggression nor annexation finds favour with him. He justly holds that peace hath victories no less renowned than war, and his main effort has been to achieve such victories. Deeply sympathizing with the people he has made it his policy to foster indigenous talent, indigenous industry, and indegenous institutions. Then under his rule an impetus has been given to the employment of educated natives in the higher offices of the State. His Lordship gave temporarily a Native Judge to the North-West High Court and appointed a Native Judge to be acting Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court. There were also other appointments to minor offices, hitherto held by Europeans, which were for the first time thrown open to natives, such as the Post Master Generalship of the North-Western Provinces. We hope the liberal policy of the Government of India in this matter will stimulate the Local Governments to go on in the same direction in right earnest. Then various measures have been taken to foster indegenous industry and enterprise, and although the country may not yet be ripe to take full advantage of this enlightened policy, still, if the Government perseveres in it, the country will be gradually ready to reap the full benefit of it. Simultaneously with the measures taken for the encouragement of national industry, have been adopted measures for the encouragement of both Indian and European enterprise for the construction of railways and canals. The works already undertaken are calculated to greatly open up the country and develope its resources. The extension of education has also received the earnest attention of Lord Ripon's Government. The appointment of the Education Commission and the way in which it is being worked by Dr. Hunter mark an era in the annals of British India. We confess we were not without misgivings when the Commission was first appointed, and our misgivings have not been wholly removed. The origin of the Commission was suspicious—it owed its birth to the agitation of a powerful proselytizing clique in England. That clique is opposed to the spread of high education in India, and the native public not without reason looked upon the Commission as a crusade against high education. But the assurances given by Dr. Hunter and also by Lord Ripon himself seem to indicate that the policy is not so much to repress high education as to extend primary education. We hope our surmise is correct—if the outturn be different, it will be a standing blot on the admistration of Lord Ripon. One of the most gratifying features of his Lordship's administration is that he shews the utmost deference to public opinion—particularly to native public opinion. The system of Indian Government has been well described to be despotism tempered by public opinion. But this truth had never before been made more clear than it has been under the present administration. Lord Ripon shews a most enlightened solicitude to invite public opinion for all important matters and measures. We hope the steps which his Lordship contemplates to take in order to give wide publicity to legislative measures will result in something substantial. Of course it will not be sufficient to give publicity to important measures—the merits of this liberal policy will be tested by the atten-

tion which the Government will bestow upon the opinion which may be elicited. Lord Ripon's Government has been anxious about the condition of the agricultural population, and although we cannot say that all the measures which it has adopted are well calculated to fulfil the object aimed at, we cannot withhold from it the credit of cherishing the most benevolent feelings on the subject. We have already commented on the recent Resolution on the suspension and remission of revenue, and we have no hesitation in saying that nothing could be better than the spirit in which it has been conceived. Last, though not the least, is the policy of local self-government. We have said above that when Lord Ripon came out to this country, he came out with a programme, which had already been settled by the Liberal Government. But the policy of the extension of local self-government is entirely his own. If any thing the Secretary of State is more against it than in favour of it. We donot know how the policy will eventuate,—whether it will prove a shadow or substance, a sham or reality. As matters are drifting we are somewhat filled with apprehension. We do not quite agree with his Lordship, as he said at Lahore, that "the Government have now done their part"—the Government have as yet simply marked out the ground to be worked upon, but they must do much more before the people can be expected to till it. His Lordship said: "We have laid down our policy; your Lieutenant-Governor has heartily accepted it, and I am sure that he will be supported by those who are subordinate to him in this province. It remains, therefore, in this Punjab, as in the rest of India, for the people to do their part; it remains for you, gentlemen, men of influence and education, to come forward in answer to the call of the Government, and to take your proper place in the administration of the country (cheers); it remains for you to say whether this policy is to be attended with successes or failure. I do not doubt that the appeal thus made to you will be adequately answered on your part." True, but the Government must shew how far it is prepared to go before we can follow it. It is here where lies the hitch.

We hope we have said enough to shew how beneficent has been Lord Ripon's two and a half years' rule in India. But we should bear in mind, to quote his Lordship's own words, that he has not been a mere ruler but also a friend of the people. And we heartily welcome him back to the capital both as the Ruler and Friend of India.

SIR RICHARD GARTH ON THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

IV.

AFTER what we have written on this subject it is superfluous for us to say that Sir Richard Garth has done a public service by penning his minute on the Bengal Rent Bill. He has himself given his reason why he has undertaken this task. He says: "For myself, I should be only too thankful, if I felt that I could do so with propriety, to abstain from undertaking a most unwelcome task. I am always adverse to measures which savour of confiscation; and if the questions at issue had merely been matters of State policy, unconnected with the law and its administration, I would gladly have left them to be dealt with entirely by the Government." It will be thus seen that Sir Richard Garth has troubled himself about the Rent Bill because it is intimately connected with the question of law and its administration. Both the Government and the public ought to feel deeply grateful to him for the trouble he has taken. It is a gross insult to him to say that he has taken any side. He is not the man to do so. To say that he has championed the zemindars is simply to say that which is not true. He has gone to the length of saying that even the solemn covenant of the Permanent Settlement should not be allowed to stand in the way of justice in case of real emergency. His Lordship remarks: "I take it to be clear that any Government, *in a case of real emergency*, has a right, so far as it is necessary, to interfere with vested rights, to whomsoever they may belong, or however they may have been created." Is this the language of a blind advocate of the zemindars? Is this the language of one who would sacrifice the weak to the strong? Of course when the Chief Justice says that in case of real emergency even the Permanent Settlement may be revoked, he does not mean that such an extreme step should be taken at the mere caprice of dominant officials. He continues: "But then I take it to be equally clear that *without some such actual necessity* no Government is justified in interfering with the vested interests of any class of its subjects; more especially when those interests have been created and defined, after due consideration, by the State's own legislative enactment." Sir Richard then goes on:

I should have thought that these propositions would hardly have been disputed by the majority of reasonable men. The true question, as it seems to me, for our present purpose is, whether there does or does not exist at the present time any such necessity as justifies the Government of Bengal in depriving the landlords in Bengal of their rights and privileges in the manner proposed by the Rent Bill. For myself, I see no such necessity, and I am bound to say that, amongst the many complaints on behalf of the ryots, which have been published by the Government in connection with this subject, I have been unable to find a single statement that the ryots themselves desired anything of the kind.

The deprivation to which I allude, and the nature of which I will presently explain, was never, so far as I can ascertain, even suggested by the ryots. It was proposed for the first time by certain members of the rent Commission; and it is supported, as I understand, not upon the ground of actual necessity, but because, in the opinion of those gentlemen, the ryots were, or ought to have been in a better position some ninety years ago than they are now; and that it is desirable in the interests of the State to place them in that position.

We ask again—is this the language of a partizan or that of an advocate of justice? As an impartial man the Chief Justice is justly indignant that this wholesale spoliation is contemplated in the name of the ryots, while there is no evidence to shew that the ryots have demanded it. The changes have been evolved out of the consciousness of some members of the Rent Commission. Sir Richard Garth is certainly not opposed to necessary reform. He thus puts the two sides of the case:

The landlords complained principally of two things, first, that the machinery of the Civil Courts was not sufficiently effective to enable them to realise their rents in time to pay the Government revenue; and secondly, that either the provisions of the Rent Law were too strict, or the costruction, which the Courts have put upon them, too narrow to enable the landlords to enhance their rent as readily and as largely as the Legislature had intended.

The complaints of the ryots were not so well defined. They appear to have been brought to the notice of the Government, not by the ryots themselves, but for the most part by executive officers, whose duty it was to quell the disturbances which arose from time to time in the agricultural districts, and to enquire into the causes which led to them. I believe, however, that I am correct in stating that their principal matters of complaint, as disclosed in the published papers, were—

1*stly*.—Abuse of the power of distraint; 2*ndly*.—Illegal attempts to enhance rents, and to enforce the measurement of lands;

3*rdly*—The imposition of *abwibs* and cesses in violation of the law; and 4*thly*.—The refusal or neglect of the landlords to give proper receipts for rent, and their commission to keep regular accounts, which rendered uncertain the demands made upon the ryots, and gave rise to constant litigation.

I fear it is only too true that there was much reason, especially in certain parts of the country, for these complaints, and no one is more anxious than I am to see any real grievances, which are *bona fide* subjects of complaint on either side, fully and effectually redressed. I consider that many of the provisions proposed in the new Bill are extremely wise and useful, and calculated to effect great improvements. I believe that other provisions, which I shall suggest presently, would effect still further improvement, and I gratefully acknowledge that we are all much indebted to the Rent Commission, and specially to my good friend and colleague, Mr. Justice Field, who has had the largest share in the working of it, for the pains and attention which they have bestowed upon the subject.

We repeat—is this the language of a partizan, or an advocate of justice? Those who put the first construction upon the minute either wilfully misconstrue it or do not understand what they criticise. While Sir Richard advocates all necessary and just reforms, he protests against confiscation of rights. He says:

But whilst I yield to no man in the earnest wish to see all necessary and wholesome reforms carried out, I confess I view with horror and dismay the revolutionary provisions of the present Bill. It appears to me absolutely cruel to sacrifice wantonly unnecessarily the rights of one section of the community for the supposed benefit of another; to violate laws and usages, which have been sanctioned by the Courts and the legislature for nearly a century; to unrip a solemn settlement of vexed questions, which was made by the Bengal Legislature no later than twenty-three years ago; and all this, not for the purpose of meeting any actual complaints, or rectifying any proved abuses, but merely to place the ryots in a position, which certain well meaning, but as I think mistaken, members of the Rent Commission imagine that they occupied in the year 1793;

And what are the provisions of the Bill, to which the Chief Justice objects? They are thus formulated:

1*st*—The unwarrantable extension of the right of occupancy as settled and defined by the Act of 1859;

2*nd*—The arbitrary limits now sought to be imposed for the first time upon the enhancement of rents;

3*rd*—The proposed rules in Chapter V to control the letting of land for building purposes;

4*th*—The transferability of ryots' tenures, without consent of the landlord;

5*th*—The exemption of occupancy tenures from being sold in execution for the debts of their owners and;

6*th*—The retrospective effect which is given to some of the proposed enactments, entirely in favor of the ryots, and against the landlords.

There are other provisions of the Bill, which are equally open to objection, but we will confine ourselves to the Chief Justice's minute. Now has any case been made out for these radical and revolutionary changes? On this point the Chief Justice remarks:

These changes, I repeat, were never asked for by the ryots before the appointment of the Rent Commission. They are the result, as far as I can ascertain, of certain extreme views which have been adopted by two of the younger members of that Commission; and I must add that the ground (if it is worthy to be called by that name) upon which authors of the Bill pretend to justify their interference with the rights of the Zemindars, appears to me about as transparent a pretext as ever was presented to the public.

It is said that as the Zemindars are asking for a reform of the law in their own favor, the Government is justified, whilst redressing their grievances in readjusting the whole law of landlord and tenant for the last ninety years. Why, they might just as well say that, because the Zemindars were to ask the Government to enforce their rights more effectually under the Permanent Settlement, the Government, would be justified in reviewing that settlement, and readjusting its terms altogether.

What the Zemindars of Bengal now ask is nothing more than to have their present undoubted rights duly enforced. They want no new privileges, and they certainly ask for nothing which the rent Law of 1859 did not intend to give them. They only want due payment of their rents, and such an enhancement of them from time to time as the Rent Law intended to allow. And how does this justify the Government in going behind the Act of 1859, and taking away from the landlords the rights which that Act gave them? No; if it is necessary as a matter of public policy, to deprive the landlords of their rights, let us at least be honest about it, and say so; but don't let us attempt to thrust such a blind pretence down the throats of an intelligent people.

The Chief Justice might have added that the Government has always admitted the grievances of the zemindars respecting the realization and settlement of rent, and had actually introduced measures for the redress of those grievances. These measures were ripe for enactment, and it was at the eleventh hour the Government thought of overhauling the whole Act and remodelling the relations between the zemindar and the ryot. This was the origin of the Rent Commission. And we all know what the recommendations of the Rent Commission have been. But strange to say that while wholesale spoliation of landlord rights is contemplated, it is not calculated to benefit the *bona fide* or actual cultivators of the soil? The occupancy tenure is to be made permanent and transferable, and when this facility for sale is given it may be easily conceived that any land jobber, speculator, mahajun,

planter, zemindar, jotedar, or capitalist will be at liberty to purchase it, and the right will accrue to him, while the actual tiller of the soil will be reduced to the condition of a serf. He will have no interest in the land—he will be reduced to a mere labourer, and whatever the sweat of his brow will produce, will for the most part go to the pocket of his superior holder. The real losers will be the zemindar or the actual proprietor of the land and the *bona fide* or the actual cultivator of the soil. This is the chief characteristic of the proposed law. An intelligent analysis of it makes it quite clear. And yet we are told that the new Bill will benefit the ryots.

We will resume the subject next week.

A SPECIOUS DEFENCE.

REV. James Johnston, Honorary Secretary to the so-called 'General Council on Education in India,' has just published "a Reply" to the letter on higher education lately addressed by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to the Governor of Madras. And to give weight to the reply he has prefaced it with a letter from Viscount Halifax, who vouches for the effectiveness of the letter and for its faithfully expressing the views which the 'Council on Education' has from the first advocated. The word "Reply" on the title-page of the brochure is, however, intended to mislead, for the Reverend gentleman's letter to the Maharaja, for that is the form the Reply has assumed, is no reply at all. Mr. Johnston, at the very start, disclaims all desire "to enter into a controversy." "With most of the views of the Maharaja," speaking in the name of the Council he says, "we substantially agree, and instead of criticising those on which we differ, I prefer simply to restate the objects and intentions" of the Council. If so, why call the letter a Reply? why not a Restatement? A reply, however, may be a fuller exposition of a case, and we should not quarrel about the term. The objects of the Council have been formulated under the following four heads:

1. "Our great object has, from the first, been to secure the extension of Elementary Education.
2. "It was evident from the Official Reports that the Rate of Increase in Primary Schools was utterly inadequate to the Wants of the Country.
3. "Our reasons for asking Government to take Money from the Higher Education to spend it on the Lower have been misunderstood or misrepresented.
4. "We have never advocated the withdrawal of Government from the Higher Education, or any sudden or sweeping Change in its Relation to it."

Of these the last two contain the bone of contention, against which the native public protest most vehemently. We fail to appreciate the value of the disclaimer, "we have never advocated the withdrawal of Government from Higher Education," with the avowed desire to make the Government "take the Money from the Higher Education to spend it on the Lower." Shylock wanted his pound of flesh only, and not the life of his debtor, and Mr. Johnston will take the money only, and at the same time claim the credit of never having "advocated the withdrawal of Government from Higher Education." Verily, language was given to man to hide his thoughts! In explaining the real reasons which prompted his Council to recommend the diversion of Government grants from higher to lower education Mr. Johnston says, "we did, and do still maintain that the moral and political fruits of our higher education as hitherto carried on have been a source of pain and anxiety, both socially and politically, to the best friends of India." If so, (we do not say that it is so) the obvious course should be to close the Government colleges at once. Why should the Council be half-hearted in the matter, and, notwithstanding such malign moral and political effects, feel so anxious to repudiate the charge of opposition to high education brought against it? If high education *in se* be not at fault, and the defect should rest with the manner in which it is carried on, the question would be what is it that makes the highest culture so baneful? Is it the money of Government? or the absence of religious teaching? If the former, not only should the Government retire from maintaining colleges, but also decline to grant aid to what is *in se* bad. If the latter, let the fact be at once announced, and the public should see what we are fighting about. Why keep this all-important question in the back ground? The only objection to the avowal would be that it would lay the cat at once out of the bag. It is next said, "the large numbers who are tempted to spend money and time in the persecution of collegiate study, with a view to official employment and fail in attaining an appointment, are the parties from whom danger may be apprehended." Can this evil be removed by Government diverting money from State colleges to aided colleges? Will not there be as many disappointed candidates for service or plucked candidates for degrees, issuing from aided colleges as now, and the "apprehended danger" proceed from them? The proper course in this case, as in the last, should be to close all colleges, whether State or aided, and thereby block up the fountain for ever. Mr. Johnston admits "that the conceptions of honour, truth, and duty have been fostered and strengthened in the minds of the educated youths of India." If so, one would think that to prevent social and political evils the fostering and strengthening should be greatly enhanced, and not done away with altogether, or reduced. But the undisclosed aim of education in Christian theology leaves our opponents the device of false reasoning and bad faith. Again, says Mr. Johnston, "it cannot be denied that not a few of the vices of the West have been engrafted on the Indian stock, already too fertile in such fruits, and that amongst the half-educated and unemployed graduates, who leave the college in large numbers, much discontent and disloyalty prevail." The question again arises, can the withdrawal of Government from State colleges suffice to check the evil so long as aided or private colleges exist? In the West education is thoroughly associated with theology, and yet certain vices flourish. Can education and theology in Missionary colleges in India produce better fruits? If not, all the colleges should go, and we should have no college education whatever in the country. Nay, the Primary schools should also go, for it is not pretended that they produce better cultured students than the half-educated ones at colleges, and these must *ex hypothese*, be more discontented and disloyal. According to the argument the Government is wasting a million of money every year in the maintenance and multiplication of discontented and disloyal subjects. Perhaps it is believed, and not without reason, that in primary schools education is so attenuated that it ceases altogether to be education, and therefore cannot bear any fruit, good or evil, while it helps to delude the European public with swelling statistics of good work done in the way of education. If so, we should have no argument to urge against it. We live in a world of shams, and cannot object to shams even in education. The poet was mistaken when he called this the age of iron; it is verily the age of brass.

Even the most clear-headed counsel has to resort to sophism and bad logic when a bad case has to be defended, but it is not often that he resorts to misrepresentation of facts; but in the brochure under notice we cannot say that discussion has been limited to sophism only. Mr. Johnston makes a great deal of the retrenchments made in Madras, and puts it forward as a clear case in which colleges and high schools have been enriched at the expense of primary education, and Viscount Halifax refers to it as "so gross a case as that which you mention to have occurred at Madras, I can hardly conceive." It is not our business to defend the Madras Government, nor have we all the details of the case before us. But the facts given by Mr. Johnston show that it was not primary education that was deprived of support, but a full-blown College, some of whose "graduates were carrying off the highest prizes in the University examinations." But it was a Missionary College which suffered; *hinc illæ lachrymæ*. Had a State college been mulcted society, morality, and politics would have prospered; but high education in a Missionary College, that is quite another matter.

Another fact of grave significance occurs on p. 15. The public in England is informed that it has been "found after quarter of a century's experience, that Government colleges had signally failed to gain the confidence of the highest classes of the natives of India," and this is proved to demonstration by a quotation which shows that our State colleges are attended "mostly by the children of the lower and middle classes of the people." This suggests the question—have the highest classes more confidence in the Missionary colleges, and do they send their children there? If not, the tears which the reverend gentleman sheds so copiously on the "obstacle put in the way of the sons of princes and nobles taking their share of the duties of the State formerly enjoyed by their ancestors, and of honors and rewards which Government can bestow" are thrown away. This sympathy for the rich from those whose primary object is to deprive them of the advantages they now enjoy in regard to education is rich indeed! Again: "There is little doubt that this exclusion of religion is one of the reasons why many of the noblest and best of the Hindu and Mahomedan families hold aloof from our schools and colleges, and are thus shut out from Government service." Had this been so, how is it that they keep aloof from the Missionary colleges where, we are told, the missionaries "by desperate exertions continue to keep up a certain amount of religious instruction?" It might be said that the religion sought is not Christianity. But surely Hinduism and Moslemism cannot supply the place of Christianity, nor obviate the social, moral and political evils so much dreaded. Those religions now thrive in India, but have hitherto failed to improve "the stock", which is described to be, "so fertile in evil fruits." It should, therefore, clearly be the duty of Government not to encourage the dissemination of such fruits by granting aids to Hindu and Mosulman colleges. We may not be able to understand how the learning of the genders of English nouns, the declension and conjugation of Anglo-Saxon words, the laws of physics, and the truths of mathematics can be facilitated or helped by a due appreciation of the localization of the infinite in a wafer, or of raising the host to a particular height above or below the chin; but since Mr. Johnston insists upon the union, let him have the full measure; why stoop to a compromise? It may be that even Christianity has failed, by Mr. Johnston's own admission, to repress certain evils in the West. Certainly it has not made the Irish the most loyal people on the face of the earth, and the remedy is obviously as impotent as the disease as regards India is imaginary. Still in justice to Mr. Johnston's logic we must yield to the argument. The "Reply" closes with a *confessio fidii*. "We have no wish," says Mr. Johnston, "to conceal the fact that this movement originated with men of pronounced Christian convictions, who desire that all men may share with them in the blessings of the Christian faith." This is as it should be. Let the Government and the public bear this in mind, and they will at once know the aim and object of the Council. Of course, it is added that "faith in Christ cannot be thrust on any man by force or fraud;" but that does not prevent the Council from advocating the proselytism of unsophisticated lads at school. Only had the Jesuits tried it in England they would have been roundly charged with fraud; but in India in the cause of Protestant Christianity it is no fraud, and the Government is required in the name of perfect neutrality to promote it by contributions from the revenue paid by those whose religions have to be swamped.

NATIVE GRADUATES AND PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

BABU KRISHNA CHANDRA ROY'S thoughtful and elaborate paper on the Calcutta University, which we published in a recent issue, is bearing fruit. It has already directed public attention to the claims of Native Graduates upon Government for employment in the public service. These claims are now frankly admitted by the *Pioneer*, which had hitherto contemptuously spoken of Native Graduates as "classical Babus."

Referring to the fact brought to such strong relief by Babu Krishna Chundra Roy that altogether, in all branches, Government has only employed 524 or less than one-third of the total number of Graduates, our contemporary writes:—"allowing that a certain proportion of the remainder may not now survive, there are fully double this number of graduates who are not in the service—a large proportion of whom *must* be discontented men, who justly feel anger against and contempt for, a Government that refuses them employment, while it fills hundreds and thousands of offices, which they would gladly take, with uneducated or half-educated men in the vast majority of cases altogether their inferiors, not only in education, but also in capacity, and above all in *integrity!* It is too much the custom, we fear, alike of Europeans, and even Eurasians, to ridicule native graduates, and talk of them as if they were only highly trained parrots, whose memory had been cultivated at the sacrifice of all those qualities that go to make up a *man* in the best sense of the word. That M. As. and honour men out here, *as well as at home*, may occasionally be met with, of whom this is partially true, no one can deny; but it is none the less a patent fact that nine-tenths of our graduates, with a couple of years' training, would make better Tehsildars, Deputy Collectors, and Extra Assistant Commissioners than nine-tenths of the uneducated men who now almost monopolize these appointments. Better, not only because they are abler men, but because their education has taught them that honesty is the best policy, and because they are *more honest*, as well as more capable. Thus far the numbers are small, but year by year the numbers who pass increase. In 1881 there were 155 B. As. and 37 M. As., against 15 B. As. in 1861, 84 in 1871, no M. As. in 1861, and 24 in 1871. Soon, unless the Government takes decided steps in the matter, the number of discontented, clever, industrious, energetic men will become an appreciable political danger. The great mass of the fittest men in the country cannot continue to see themselves practically excluded from offices of trust for the benefit of men, as a body, in every way their inferiors, without gradually developing amongst them feelings of bitter indignation against an administration which acquiesces in their practical exclusion from all offices of trust and emolument."

The italics in the passage just quoted are the *Pioneer's*. Our contemporary's remarks should receive the careful and attentive consideration of the Government. We do not, of course, agree with the *Pioneer* in thinking that the increasing number of unemployed native graduates is a source of political danger. No one knows better than the English-educated Native that, in spite of their numerous sins of omission and commission, our present rulers are the best foreign masters that India can possibly have, and that she has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change of rule. The educated Native, no doubt, severely criticises those measures of the British Government which are opposed to the recognised principles of justice and equity, or which are unsuited to the circumstances of the country and the people. This attitude, we know, is often construed into disloyalty by the narrow-minded Anglo-Indian officials, who disapprove of all adverse criticisms and who cannot tolerate independence of mind in a Native. But no right-thinking Englishman would accept such a construction. Then, our contemporary is mistaken in assuming that every graduate not in the public service *must* be a discontented man, who feels anger against the Government. As a matter of fact, many graduates are doing so well in independent professions that they would not care to accept Government employment if it were offered to them; and some graduates, who were Munsifs, Deputy Magistrates, or Assistant-Surgeons have actually resigned Government service in order to establish themselves as independent legal or medical practitioners. Babu Krishna Chunder Roy shows, in his paper on the Calcutta University, that among these are 466 pleaders, 17 attorneys and 7 medical practitioners who are not in the service of Government. Many of these men are doing well in their professions and do not think of entering the service of Government. For our part, we do not attach much weight to the political consideration which the *Pioneer* has brought forward in advocating the claims of Natives upon Government for employment in the public service. These claims, in fact, rest upon a higher and broader basis. It is obviously the duty of the Government to confer the appointments at its disposal upon the *best men* available for the same. In dispensing their patronage the powers that be should be strictly guided by a single-minded regard to the public interests, and by no other consideration whatever. The *Pioneer* frankly acknowledges that graduates are far superior to uneducated men of the *amla* class not only in education, but also in capacity and above all in integrity; and this is the main reason why the former should always have preference in filling up vacancies in the public service. When educated men are more honest and more capable than uneducated men, the exclusion of the former in favour of the latter is utterly unjustifiable. Something has been done in this province in employing graduates in the public service, though still much remains to be done in the same direction even here. But in the Upper Provinces the graduate, as we have over and over shown in these columns, is carefully excluded from the coveted posts in the subordinate judicial and executive services. The Delhi Society, in a paper submitted to the Education Commission in answer to the Commission's question about the employment of educated Natives, thus describes the position of graduates in the Punjab:—"There are about 70 Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab; but strange to say, only two graduates find their place in the whole lot. Promotions to this office are made almost every month; but who are the fortunate recipients—not the educated Natives who, from their position must be honest and impartial, but the members of the *amla* class, whose reputation is quite unenviable, and who are generally found to sell justice to the highest bidder. The people submitted to this * * * * because they are believers in fate. The educated native finds his efforts hampered in every direction. A man industriously and perseveringly goes through the University curriculum for ten years; obtains the highest degrees which the University has in its power to grant; is the first or second man of his standing in the province; yet what does the Government hold out to him after years of toil and patient industry? A Naib Tahsildarship on Rs. 30 a month, not in his own division, but five hundred miles away. He is obliged to decline, because the pay barely suffices the expense of keeping one or more horses necessary for the performance of his duties. In the selection for appointments to Tehsildars and Munsifs, graduates are still more effectually excluded. In the whole body of Munsifs there are only two graduates; and even they are nothing: they have no chance of promotion." In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the state of things is scarcely better. In the United Provinces there is only one graduate Deputy Collector and not a single Tahsildar, though there are 2 Sub-Judges and about half-a-dozen Munsiffs who have taken degrees. The authorities in the Upper Provinces have yet to realise that a well-educated man is more likely to be a useful member of society and a profitable servant of the State than an uneducated man. There are more than a hundred graduates in the Upper Provinces; but they are with a few exceptions serving as school-masters while the coveted posts in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive services are being filled with uneducated men, who have breathed the tainted atmosphere of amladom for years and become adepts in bribery and extortion An eminent Indian official writing on this subject half a century ago, observed:—"A rascal who has spent his whole life in extortion and corruption will certainly not suddenly become an honest man because his salary has been raised." The employment of well educated men is the best means which the Government can adopt for improving the efficiency and raising the tone of the subordinate services in Northern India. The employment of such men in Bengal has achieved wonders. The success of the plan has been so clearly demonstrated in this province that there is no room for any doubt.

The *Pioneer* explains clearly why the graduates are at a discount in the Upper Provinces. The average Anglo-Indian official in Northern India says:—"I don't want a fellow who can write English as well as myself, who has the law at his finger's ends, who quotes Shelley, Bain, Huxley and Tyndall, stands upon his dignity, and thinks for himself. I want a man who will just do what he is told, who knows no law but my orders, and who will get any matter quietly through, native fashion, without bother." It is, therefore, no wonder that a well-educated and honest Native gentleman with a manly independent bearing should be an eye-sore to the Anglo-Indian officialdom in Northern India. But we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that such narrow and illiberal views, and prejudices are entertained by the two accomplished and high-minded English gentlemen who now rule the United Provinces of the Punjab. Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Charles Aitchison must know that there is no valid reason or justification for the exclusion of graduates from the coveted appointments in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services. Sir Charles Aitchison has lately matured a scheme for throwing a certain number of Extra Assistant Commissionerships open to public competition. This measure is good so far as it goes; but it does not go far enough. "It seems to us," says the *Pioneer*, "that the time has come for Government to insist, especially in the North West Provinces Oudh and the Punjab, on the employment of graduates. There is really nothing to prevent Government at once opening a grade of probationery Tehsildars, (to give a concrete example) for graduates, and insisting on a certain proportion of all the Tehsildarships that henceforth fall vacant being filled from the number of such qualified graduates. Insist on only reasonable qualifications; let the probationers prove that they have learnt the revenue and criminal law and procedure; that they understand the practical duties of a Tahsildar; that they can ride, swim, box, fence, anything that the Government can soberly affirm to be needful accomplishments for Tehsildars and Deputy Collectors; but let these qualifications be clearly set forth, and let every graduate who can prove his possession of these within a reasonable period, say 2 years, be sure of a Tehsildarship, and let him in the meantime draw some moderate salary (say Rs. 50 a month) till he had qualified in certain branches, and thereafter Rs. 75 till promoted. We do not propose to give *all* Tehsildarships to such men. The claims of these persons already in the service must not be overlooked. At first one-third of the vacancies might be filled with such men. After a fixed period (say 5 or 7 years) two-thirds might be so filled, and after a further similar period no man should be appointed to any Tehsildarship where any qualified graduate was available, except after a special report to, and with the special permission of Government. A similar plan might be adopted in other departments." The scheme put forward by the *Pioneer* has our hearty support, and we commend it to the favourable consideration of Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Alfred Lyall. A somewhat similar scheme for improving the subordinate executive service has been recommended by the Famine Commission. The position of the members of the Subordinate Executive Service in the United Provinces has been improved considerably in accordance with the policy commended in the Financial Statement for the current year; and the same thing is about to be done in the Punjab. But this measure will not raise the tone, and increase the efficiency of the service, unless the Local Governments take decided steps for recruiting it with well-educated and honest men. Again, the employment of graduates in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive services will produce a highly beneficial and important indirect result. It will, as we have often said in these columns, create a demand for high education in the Upper Provinces, and the deplorable sight of empty benches in the Government Colleges in that part of the country will become a thing of the past. At present the people of Upper India do not see the good of giving a University education to their young hopefuls, as they know that

graduates vegetate as school-masters, while uneducated and corrupt men of the amla class become Tehsildars, Deputy Collectors and Munsiffs.

THE DURBAR AT BELVEDERE.

THE Durbar at Belvedere for the presentation of the insignia of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, and the investiture of Kumar Purno Chunder Sing with the title and khelluts of Raja was a complete success. It was a brilliant scene, and the ceremonies of durbar were duly observed. A detachment of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment formed a guard of honor and a band was in attendance. The Maharajas and Rajas were seated in order of precedence to the right of the *dais*, and on the left were seated the officials according to their rank. All Native gentlemen were seated on the right hand side and all European gentlemen on the left. On the arrival of Maharaja the Hon'ble Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., and Raja Purno Chunder Singh at the entrance of the Durbar Hall they were received by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, respectively, who led them to seats which were reserved for them in front of the *dais*. The audience did not, however, get up as directed in the programme. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Durbar Hall accompanied by the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to the Government of Bengal and His Honor's personal staff. On His Honor's entrance into the Durbar Hall the guard of honour presented arms and the band played. After His Honor had taken his seat Maharaja the Hon'ble Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., was conducted by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department to the front of the *dais* and introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor, who delivered to lhe Maharaja the Insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In presenting the insignia His Honor delivered the following graceful and hearty address :

Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore,—I am here under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to present you with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a dignity which Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress has commanded to be conferred upon you. It is to me a great personal gratification that it devolves upon me to deliver these Insignia on the present occasion, because I can claim, more perhaps than any other of acquaintance, and, I hope I may add, of friendship, with yourself and your family. You are now the chief representative of the Tagore family, which is one of the oldest and most eminent in Calcutta. You can claim not only an ancient lineage, but by your personal services as a member, first of the Bengal Legislative Council, and now for nearly six years of the Imperial Legislative Council for India, by your thoughtful interest in the progress of the country, by your liberal contributions in the promotion of education and literature in these provinces, and by the unexceptionable private character and intellectual tastes and accomplishments which secure for you the esteem and regard of your fellow-countrymen, you have justified the recognition which the presentation of these outward tokens of Her Majesty's favour now publicly confirm. As a proprietor of large estates in many districts in Bengal, you enjoy wealth which enables you to maintain the high dignity of your position, and to fulfil, as past times of trouble in the great famine have already enabled you to fulfil, the responsibilities and obligations which wealth and influence carry with them.

I know I speak to one who will not lightly forget that duty, and I sincerely congratulate you on the distinguished honour of which you are now the recipient. In handing to you this Grant and Covenant, I must ask your attention to their contents and to the return of the Covenant under your signature to the Secretary to this Government in the Political Department.

Mr. Thompson spoke clearly and feelingly, and every word that fell from his lips found a cheering response in the hearts of his audience, particularly of the Native audience. It is not for us to say how truly does the Maharaja deserve the encomiums which the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to bestow upon him. In him we have a rare combination of the good quantities of the head and the heart, of high position and meek disposition, of great wealth and a lively sense of its duties, of liberal culture, refined taste, and an enlightened desire to foster national literature and arts. Mr. Thompson dwelt in a happy style on the distinguishing features of the Maharaja's career and character. Whilst the Lieutenant-Governor spoke the audience both European and Native remained standing. We wish the invidious distinction made in the programme had been avoided. It directed that "the Maharaja and all the native gentlemen will stand until the reading of the Grant is over." But the European ladies and gentlemen present had the good sense to join the native gentlemen in standing up whilst the Lieutenant-Governor spoke. His Honor is the representative of the Crown, and all the subjects of the Queen-Empress, both European and Native, are in duty bound to shew him due respect. We do not think that the European portion of the audience would have taken offence, if they had been included in the directions contained in the programme. This is, however, a small matter, and let it pass.

Rajah Purno Chunder Singh was next conducted by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department to the front of the *dais*, and presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, who granted him permission to retire for the purpose of being robed. After the Raja had been robed, he entered the Durbar Hall accompained by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department. He stood in front of the Lieutenant-Governor, who then rose up, with all the company, and presented a sword to the Raja. The sunnud conferring the title of Raja, was then read by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department, and His Honor addressed the Raja in the following terms :—

Poorno Chunder Singh,—It gives me great pleasure to present you with this sword as an accompaniment to the title of Raja which His Excellency the Viceroy of India has been pleased to confer upon you as personal distinction. You are the son of a distinguished father, who, as Vice-President of the British Indian Association, and as a princely contributor to many charitable institutions of Calcutta and other places, gained a high reputation for his disinterested benefactions in behalf of all objects of public improvements. You have succeeded in great part to your father's landed possessions. I trust you will follow the example of your father's usefulness. You will know that I am right in frankly impressing on you that the wealth which you inherit and the dignity in which you are now elevated impose on you corresponding obligations, and that you will best discharge those obligations by zealously promoting the wellbeing of the tenantry on your extensive estates, and by an intelligent developement of the resources of your property.

Raja Purno Chunder Sing is the representative of one of the first houses of Bengal. His family owns estates in eighteen districts, and its public benefactions have been for generations on a princely scale. The address of the Lieutenant-Governor was appropriate and graceful ; we heartily congratulate the Raja and sincerely hope that he will fully realize the responsibilities which the Lieutenant-Governor so graciously impressed upon him.

The new Rai Bahadurs, Babu Judunath Roy, and Babu Prosunno Kumar Banerjea, were then conducted to the front of the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in granting them the sanad, spoke kindly of the services rendered by them to Government, and exhorted them to deserve more.

The ceremonies were concluded by the presentation of *uttar* and *pan* to the native gentlemen present. When the proceedings were concluded, the same procession that was formed when the Lieutenant-Governor arrived, was formed again, and on His Honor leaving the Durbar Hall, the guard of honor presented arms and the band played. The durbar was then closed.

Thus ended the first durbar of Mr. Thompson at Belvedere. We congratulate His Honor on the success of the arrangements made as well as on the happy, dignified and amiable manner in which he conducted himself. Every thing went off as merrily as a marriage bell.

AEFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

BOMBAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1882.

The unpopularity of the system of nominations to the Covenanted Civil Service of this Presidency is increasing year by year as the nominations are announced. Whatever may be the case on your side of the country, we in the Bombay Presidency have a great deal to complain of the scandalous disregard to fairness, of jobbery and favouritism, which appear to guide the Government in their selections. This year's nominee is Mr. Cursetji Ratanji Ramanji Dubash. His title to nomination appears to be that he is the son of a rich Parsi Dubash or purveyor of stores to ship's Agents. There have been altogether some five nominations in this Presidency, since the system came to be in force. Of the nominees two are Maratha Hindus, two Parsis, and one Mussulman. No Hindu representative of Gujarat has yet been on the list. It was hoped that this cruel injustice done to the sons of Guzarat, would have the chance of being remedied this year. I have heard of several applications made by the Gujaratis—some of them scions of the best families in Gujarat, their ancestors having rendered valuable service to the British Government during the early period of British rule, and earned grants of villages and other khillats from our Government in recognition of such services. The sons of such gentlemen claimed admission to the upper ranks of the Civil Service not simply by reason of their respectable position and ancestry nor yet in view of the past services of their grand-fathers, but because they themselves could show by their own University standing that they were fully competent to do justice to the duties they might be called upon to discharge if nominated to the Civil Service. But a gross injustice has been perpetrated by the Government of Sir James Fergus-on in ignoring all valid claims to nominations. Gujarat, although smaller than the Deccan in point of area and population, pays a larger revenue to Government, and while there have been two Maratha Hindus and two Parsis, not a single Gujarati can claim to be on the list of the Covenanted Service.

His Highness the Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda has just proceeded on a tour to the northern division of his dominions. British territory intervenes between this northern division and the capital of the Gaekwar. His Highness had accordingly to proceed *via* Ahmedabad. The people of Gujarat generally, though subjects of the British Government, have somehow or other looked upon the Gaekwar as if he was their Maharaja. This notion has prevailed since many years. Some of the leading members of the Ahmedabad Municipality thought they could not do better than offer an address of welcome to the Maharaja on behalf of the Municipality of Ahmedabad, but Mr. J. B. Richey, the official President of the Municipality, set his face against the proposal, and it fell through. This shows how completely Municipalities among us are departments of State and not bodies representing the people. If the Chairman had been a non-official gentleman, and the Committees were organised on the plan on which it is now proposed to reconstruct them, such an offence to the good sense of the representative leaders of the people as was dealt to them by the Collector President of Ahmedabad would have been a thing unknown. Our bureaucrats have even in such small matters acted on the principle of every thing for the people and nothing by them. One of the favourable changes which Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government is expected to bring about is to accustom our officials to look at matters more from people's point of view and less by their own notions of what is best for the people. If the new scheme succeeds in achieving this result, it would be no slight achievement. In spite of this refusal on the part of the Collector of Ahmedabad, the leaders of the community in Ahmedabad acted their part well. They presented His Highness with an address of welcome on receiving which the Maharaja felt much gratified. The Gujarat Vernacular Society also presented another address. In appreciation of the labors of this Society in the direction of promoting the literature of Gujarat, the Maharaja of Baroda gave a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000. A worthier object of donation could not have been found. The Society is doing valuable work in the heart of the capital of Gujarat.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS EXCELLEVCY THE VICEROY and suite returned to the capital on Saturday last. Two reception parties waited upon His Excellency, one at Howrah and the other at Government House. It was dark when His Excellency arrived. Mr. Fleury of his own accord illuminated Government House with electric light.

WE HEAR that the Rent Bill still hangs fire. The Secretary of State, if we are informed aright, does not like to interfere with the occupancy clause of Act X. of 1859, but the Government of India seems to be strong upon this point. The Governor-General in Council has consequently addressed the Secretary of State for a reconsideration of this vitally important question. No reply has yet been received from the India Office to the second Despatch of the Government of India.

THERE WILL be three new members of the Bengal Council, Mr. Colman Macaulay, Col. Trevor, and Babu Harbans Sahai. Mr. Macaulay is so much identified with the Bengal scheme

of local self-government that his presence in the Council is indispensable in passing that measure. He will be accordingly put in charge of the Local Boards Bill. Col. Trevor we believe will be put in charge of the Tramway Bill. We noticed last week the appointment of Babu Harbans Sahai.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS makes the following remarks on the new appointments to the Bengal Council :

The late appointments to the Bengal Legislative Council have excited some remark. They were Colonel Trevor, the Secretary in the Public Works Department Irrigation Branch; Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, of the Secretariat; and Baboo Harbans Sahai. The latter gentleman is Secretary to the Behar Landlorders' Association. He is a vakeel in good practice at Arrah, and he is, besides, himself a zemindar of some standing, so that, probably, he possesses exceptional advantages as a representative of the interests of Behar; but with Rai Kristodas Pal, the Secretary to the British Indian Association, and Baboo Harbans Sahai, Secretary to the Behar Landlorders' Association in the Council we must confess that the interests of the zemindars will be exceptionally and powerfully represented. Both Rai Kristodas Pal and Baboo Harbans Sahai are men of unusual ability and unusual knowledge of affairs; but their general qualifications only bring out more strongly their fitness as representatives of the special interest with which they are so prominently connected. Colonel Trevor has probably been selected for the Council on account of his acquaintance with all parts of the province, and because various important projects of irrigation will probably require to be legislated for. On the score of his intimate knowledge of Bengal generally, the public regard Colonel Trevor's appointment with satisfaction. But there is one appointment, that of Mr. Macaulay, which seems to be purely official. Mr. Macaulay is an exceptionally fortunate man. With twelve years' service he is a Secretary to the local Government and a member of the local Legislative Council. We have always thought that it was the effort of Government to secure for the local Legislative Council men specially rich in a varied executive experience. Indeed, credit has been taken on behalf of the Bengal Legislative Council that it was, as compared with the Legislative Council of India, practical to a degree; that it did not waste time in theories, but brought to the legislative service of the country the largest and most practical experience available; or at the command of the local Government. It seems to us that Mr. Macaulay's appointment is a departure from this tradition. No one will presume to doubt Mr. Macaulay's ability, or his great merits as a writer; but his training has been too much in office and too little in the country. So that what would be the immature experience of a service of only twelve years, is in his case aggravated by the large deduction from district work which must be set off on account of his employment at head-quarters. Surely the Lieutenant-Governor does not wish the public to believe that Mr. Macaulay is the best representative of the Secretariat that could be found, or that an officer of twelve years' standing possesses that variety and ripeness of experience which the public have a right to look for in those selected for the delicate and responsible task of making laws for sixty-six millions of people.

We must confess that our contemporary is ungenerous to Mr. Macaulay. Mr. Macaulay is certainly young, but this is a disqualification which he outgrows every day. If he has overshot his years, surely it is not his fault. Mr. Mackenzie was appointed to the Bengal Council when he was comparatively young, and he too had not done much district work, but he proved a most efficient member. Sir Ashley Eden was young when he was called into the Council, and yet no one could question his fitness for it. The work which Mr. Macaulay performs in the Secretariat is not certainly less onerous and important than that in his Council, and surely if he is fit for the one he is fit for the other.

WE HAVE before us a valuable document in the shape of a memorandum from Mr. V. Ramiengar, Dewan of the Travancore State. It contains a scheme of revision of the Revenue Administration of Travancore. The Dewan proposes a systematic survey and settlement of the country and an immediate revision of the garden assessment or assessment of the plantations. As a first step he takes up the question of the Revenue Establishment. Travancore has an area of 6730 square miles and contains a population of 24,10,158 souls. It is divided into 31 taluqs with an average area of 217 square miles and a population of 77,456 miles. Some of the Taluqs are very small in extent having an area of some 47 miles. The Dewan proposes to equalise the areas of the Taluqs, but he considers that there are difficulties in the way of the reform being immediately carried out. He accordingly confines his attention for the present to the revision of the Revenue establishment. He deprecates a numerous establishment on small pay. The first measure determined upon is the increase of the pay of the Tahsildars, whom he divides into three classes with salaries of Rs. 150, 125 and 100 respectively. Similarly the subordinate taluk establishment is proposed to be revised. Two scales are proposed, one for 1st class taluqs and the other for 2nd and 3rd class taluqs. The office establishments of Presidency or Head District offices are also included in the programme. The employes composing these establishments are underpaid. The Dewan would reduce the number of heads but raise the pay of those who might be retained. The net result is an increase of expenditure to the amount of Rs. 40,000, which the Dewan proposes to meet from savings. The next question taken up is the reduction of returns and the simplication of work. The Maharaja has approved and sanctioned the proposals contained in the Dewan's memorandum with one express reservation that the existing hands do not by any means suffer by the contemplated revision. Such of those as may have earned pensions and gratuities are to be pensioned off orprovided with gratuities and the remainder to beprovided for elsewhere.

WE GIVE BELOW the *Pioneer's* telegraphic account of the reception of the Viceroy by the Talukdars of Oudh :

Yesterday afternoon the Viceroy visited the Canning College, where he received an address. This was read by Rajah Anar Hussein Khan, President of the British India Association in Lucknow, and one of the leading taluqdars of Oudh. His Excellency, in reply, said he rejoiced to hear of the satisfactory progress the College was making, and that during the 18 years of its existence its course had been marked by ever-increasing success. He expressed his pleasure in having the opportunity of acknowledging the enlightened liberality with which the taluqdars had contributed and were contributing to the maintenance of the institution; but he regretted that the advantages which the College offered were not made use of to a larger extent by the people of the province. In conclusion, Lord Ripon said :—It was his earnest endeavour to promote in India public education in all its branches, higher, middle, and primary. On return to camp the Viceroy received over fifty of the relatives, sons, grandsons, nephews, etc., of the ex-King of Oudh. They presented nuzzurs, and were then formally dismissed, His Excellency wishing them health and prosperity in all their future life.

At the durbar to-day an address was presented to the Viceroy by the taluqdars, in which expression was given to their loyalty and their gratitude for the visit of His Excellency to Oudh. Lord Ripon in reply acknowledged the expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Government, and said such loyalty was only the proper return for the great interest shown in India and its people by the Queen herself. His own aim as Viceroy and the aim of the councillors who surrounded him was to rule India for the good of the people of the country, and he should carry out that aim in the spirit of the great man on whose tomb was inscribed "Here lies Henry Lawrence who tried to do his duty." His Excellency in conclusion noted with satisfaction the approval expressed by the taluqdars at the recent order in the Revenue Department regarding the suspension and remission of revenue.

Although the three leading Talukdars who made modern Oudh, we mean Maharaja Maun Sing, Maharaja Sir Digbejoy Sing, and Raja Dukhina Runjun Mukerjea have been gathered to their fathers, still we are glad to observe that their mantles have fallen on worthy shoulders.

ENCOURAGED by the success which has attended the exertions of the people of Bali, the inhabitants of Bellore and Ghoosuri have memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor for the separation of their villages including some neighbouring ones from the Howrah Municipality and for their formation into a second class Municipality. They state that they derive little benefit from their connection with Howrah either in the improvement of their roads or in sanitary matters. They have an income of Rs. 4,000 and with that sum they hope to manage better their local affairs. They also pray for the concession of the elective system. If the Government does not assent to total separation, they pray as an alternative measure that their villages might be incorporated with the Bali Municipality, which is so close to them. We think the last prayer is both reasonable and modest.

A CASE of Police oppression has been brought to our notice. Babu Ram Chunder Pal of this town has erected a pucca bathing ghat at Khurdah with two rooms, one of which is occasionally allowed to be used by his relatives and friends as a *Gunga Jatri* shed, that is to say for the accommodation of sick and dying persons, but in no case without his special permission. On the occasion of Rash Jatra and other festivals as well as on other occasions whenever necessary he and his family occupy the room. On the occasion of the last Rash festival his son Babu Womeshchunder Pal with family and children occupied the room. On the evening of Sunday, the 25th ultimo, at about 9 P.M., a sub-inspector of Police, Newabgunge, Babu Grish Chunder Dey, called at the ghat with a patient (a Police constable) suffering from cholera and demanded admission into the room; he was told that as the room was occupied it could not be vacated; we are informed that the sub-inspector thereupon got angry, used harsh and abusive expressions, and threatened to break open the door, which was bolted from within. The Babu in order to avoid altercation with the Police was obliged to leave his own room, and to come out with his family and children in the open air at that time of the night. Comments on the above are superfluous. We hope the District Superintendent of Police will take due notice of the outrageous conduct of this Police officer.

SOME OF our young men have established an Indian Circus, and they have received substantial encouragement from the Maharaja of Kuch Behar and Kumar Indir Chunder Sing. They have already had good training, and they have lately secured the assistance of Mr. Abel, late proprietor of the American Circus Company. They propose to devote their profits to the promotion of physical education. Their object is laudable, and deserves encouragement. If our young men will direct their attention to manly sports and amusements, they will certainly contribute to the solidification of the national character.

ON SATURDAY LAST, Babu Keshub Chunder Sen's dramatic *corps* gave a performance of his new drama Navabrindabun at the house of Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur, K.C.S.I. The object of the drama is to shoot folly as it flies and to inculcate the purifying principles of religion in the garb of histrionic representation. The caricatures of the prevailing vices of modern Bengal were vivid and effective, and the acting was indeed of a superior order. The drinking bouts, the sad effects of drinking, the Police scene, the insanity of the wife of the hero of the play, the indignation of his stammering father at the sight of Brahmo preachers, the repentance of the hero, the appearance of a hermit on the top of a hill, the tournament between Vice and Virtue, the reconcilation between the hero and his family, and the practical exposition of the New Dispensation, were all produced on the stage with great effect. All the *dramatis personæ* performed their parts admirably, and although the performance was somewhat long, extending over more than four hours, the interest did not flag for a single moment. Although the object of the drama is the inculcation of the New Dispensation, it makes a strong appeal to the heart of the true Hindu—in fact its success is greatly due to the spirit of the Hindu religion which it has followed so largely. We would venture to make two suggestions. If the length of the drama were curtailed within reasonable limits, and if there be not so much weeping, it would be still more effective. The performance was wound up by the singing of Raja Showrendra Mohun Tagore's Bengali version of the National Anthem, which had a pleasing effect. The Pathuriaghatta Orchestra as usual did very well.

THE ENGLISHMAN draws attention to a subject which we have more than once urged in these columns, we refer to the appointment of examiners to the Calcutta University. Our contemporary says :

The charges which have at various times been brought against University examiners in Calcutta may be stated in a few words:—It is affirmed that they have not confined themselves to the text books prescribed for examinations, but that, in some instances, they have set questions which were entirely outside the limits of the books put down for examination. Then again they have been charged with setting papers which were unduly servere; indeed one of the chief evils which the Senate has found it desirable to make some attempt to mitigate is the varying standard set up by individual examination paper concocters. Sometimes it is one paper that plays havoc in the ranks of candidates and sometimes it is another, and, as we have stated, the standard of attainment is supposed to fluctuate according to the idiosyncrasies of the individual examiner. The papers in many cases are declared to be too long, the questions too numerous, and frequently questions in themselves fair enough *so far as the amount of knowledge is concerned, are*

framed in such a way that candidates feel they are being deliberately bewildered. How much or how little truth there may be in all these charges, candidates at the various examinations could no doub point out. Year by year these or some such accusations are being made, and it is no wonder, considering that amongst other arrangements of the University some gentlemen are appointed examiners in subjects which they publicly teach to students preparing for those examinations, that it has been suggested on more occasions than one that the University examiners should be chosen from amongst men who are not so intimately associated with affiliated Colleges. The objects aimed at in examinations are supposed to be the testing of the amount of knowledge possessed by candidates and their power of setting it forth. It is to some such end as this that examiners should look in preparing papers. An examination paper is not the proper place for examiners to exhibit their own profound attainments and the far reaching sweep of their own mental vision.

We have also received complaints about examination papers set for the Entrance and First Arts examinations for this year. The morning paper in Mathematics for the First Arts and the evening paper in ditto for the Entrance are pronounced to be particularly difficult. It is said that two questions in the last-mentioned paper are wrong. We have not ourselves seen the papers, and cannot therefore give our opinion. What are the University moderations about? We entirely concur with our contemporary as to the desirableness of appointing outside examiners. As the examiners are handsomely paid we think competent persons outside the Education Department may be easily obtained to perform the work. The bar and the services we believe can supply men eminently qualified for the task.

THE SCOTS in Calcutta celebrated on Thursday last their annual festival in honor of their patron Saint by meeting at a grand public dinner at the Town Hall. While there was good cheer, we cannot congratulate them much on the excellence of the orations delivered. For the most part they were below average. The only speech which one would care to read was that of Archdeacon Baley, but he has been literally murdered by the reporters, who have evidently forgotten the art of reporting. The only speech of public importance was that of the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor plainly hinted that the work of his office was too much for one man. He said: "I believe the time cannot be far distant when the constitution of the appointment will have to be reconsidered, and the responsibilities of the office to be moderated." The reader is aware that Mr. Thompson advocates an Executive Council, and we heartily join him in this advocacy. His Honor thus concluded:

During the last few months I have had exceptional opportunities of marking the influences in operation in many parts of Bengal, and it is but little to say that, with the extension of railways, and the prosecution of canals and the construction of roads, the material advance of the country is astonishing, and that a revolution is being effected in the character of the social habits and domestic economies of the people, and because I am satisfied that, helped no doubt in part by these mutual advantages, the intelligence of the people is keeping pace with the external improvements extending around them, and that we are educating a people to enjoy the large measure of freedom and independence. They are learning—in many places they have learnt—and the lesson is an invaluable one—that they need not depend upon Government for everything to advance their interests. They begin to appreciate the immense value and resources of self-help, and I am bound to say that it is the rarest instance, in which you could question the devoted loyalty of the people of the country to the sovereign whose sway they acknowledge, and under whom they enjoy both peace and order. If life is given, I may hope to see the fuller growth of this development; and I trust I may say without pretension that it will be my earnest effort to encourage and promote it. (Applause.)

We say—God speed!

IN REPLY to the Municipal addresses at Lucknow His Excellency the Viceroy thus touched upon the scheme of local self-government:

Gentlemen, it must, I think, be clear to every one, from the Resolution of the Government of India of the 18th of May last, that it is our desire, and a cardinal feature of our policy, to adopt in each province of India, and very often in the various districts within each province itself, that system of local self-government which may be thought most consonant with the feelings and the habits of the people, and best suited to their peculiarities and idiosyncrasies. I attach, gentlemen, great importance myself to this point, and I have all along been most desirous that the leading inhabitants of each district should be consulted with a view to ascertain what are the arrangements most likely to suit their local requirements. It is, gentlemen, on the lines of an elastic system that the Resolution of the 18th of May was framed. As you, gentlemen, of the municipality of this city, have rightly said, we have had no desire at any time to introduce into India purely English theories or English ideas in this matter, and it is sufficient for me to quote a single sentence from the Resolution of the 18th of May in order to make that fact perfectly clear; for we have said in that Resolution that "there may be methods unthought of in Europe which may be found suitable in India." There is ample proof that what we desire are not English—nay, not even European methods in this matter, so long as the object which we have at heart is attained. What we want is that the methods by which that object is pursued should be those most in accordance with the feelings and the customs of the country.

While we fully appreciate the above remarks, we must confess that their drift is not quite clear. The elective system as it is understood in Europe cannot be said to be strictly in consonance with "native feelings and customs," and yet no one denies that it must form the basis of self-government. The old Punchayat system of India was different from the elective system of England or Europe.

BABU SREENATH BANERJEE, the well-known and enterprising publisher of law-books, has recently brought out an interesting little pamphlet on a disputed point in Hindu law—the father's position as an heir. The question is one of great practical importance to the Hindus governed by the Bengal school, and there are conflicting rulings of the Calcutta High Court on the point. The pamphlet under notice contains all the decisions of the High Court bearing on the point. *Jimut Vahana* declares that the father is heir on failure of a daughter's son. This opinion which has been followed in practice more than a thousand years ought not now to be departed from. The whole theory of inheritance under the Hindu Law is founded upon the principle of spiritual benefit, and questions relating to it must be determined by that principle alone. This is the position which Babu Sreenath Banerjee has taken up in the pamphlet before us; and we must say that he has established it thoroughly. He has, indeed, done an important public service by explaining the father's position as an heir under the Hindu Law. The mischief caused by a disturbance of the well established and universally recognised position of heirs under the Hindu Law is incalculable, and has been clearly pointed out by Sir James Colville in the judgment of the Privy Council in the case of Thakurani Sahiba. Sir James remarks:—"To alter the law of succession as established by a uniform course of decisions or even by the *dicta* of received treatises by some novel interpretations of the vague and often conflicting texts of the Hindu commentators, would be most dangerous, inasmuch as it would unsettle existing titles." We hope these weighty words will be carefully remembered by all persons who are charged with the administration of the Hindu law in this country.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 2nd December, 1882.

Our commercial affairs have hardly revived. This week markets continued to retain their previous quiet tone and transactions were almost confined to some of the leading productions of the country, viz., Indigo, Tea and Jute, particulars of which are given below:

Piece-Goods and Yarns have rather been neglected and transactions were confined within narrow limits.

Exports.—There were four public auction sales of Indigo during the week at which 3421 chests were put up, all found buyers save a small portion. The quantity comprised Native and European marks, the former fetched Rs. 140 to 206 and the latter 192-8 to 250.

Tea.—At the public sale held on the 30th November last, 9500 chests have been sold, prices showed little changes, but for some qualities there was upward tendency.

Jute offered a very interesting feature for the cheapness of its prices caused by heavy arrivals and large accumulations estimated to be about four lacs of maunds. Prices are rapidly drooping and stand at figures which have not been seen for several years past.

In oil seeds and grain nothing of importance has transpired.

MONETARY.

No change in the rates, either for interest or discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Have been in less request prices slightly varied in rates and were at the close as follows—

4 per cent. ... ... 99-12 at 99-13
4½ ,, ... 106-4 at 106

In Joint Stock Shares nothing of importance transpired. Jute Stocks were very firm at the last rates which were high without justification.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Kumar Bhoobun Runjon Mookerjee, Lucknow ...	6	8	0
M. L. Dey Esq. London ...	16	8	0
Raja of Sonbursa ...	6	0	0
C. H. Mounsey Esq. C. S. Rossalkonda ...	13	4	0
Babu Chundernarain Gupta, Jamtara ...	5	0	0
,, Gopalchunder Mookerjee, Arareah ...	10	0	0
,, Poreshnath Ghose, Manbhoom ...	13	4	0
,, Rassessor Sing, Bhastara ...	13	4	0
,, Opendranath Sen, Monghyr ...	10	0	0
,, Kalarnath Mitra, Kadnear ...	5	0	0
,, Mohendronath Mookerjee, Chittagong ...	5	0	0
,, Hurryhur Das, Singpur ...	6	0	0
,, Toolsydas Mookerjee, Shibpore ...	13	0	0
,, Sarodaprosad Mitra, Midnapore ...	6	10	0
,, Denonath Das, Sylhet ...	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 29, 1882.

GENERAL—22nd November—Mr R R Pope, Asst Magte and Colr, Gya, is transfd to Rungpore, and to have charge of the Nilphamari Divn of that dist.

Mr H Cox, Asst Magte and Colr, Nilphamari, Rungpore, is transfd to Monghyr, and to have charge of the Begooserai Divn of that dist.

The following officers are placed on special duty for the purpose of reporting on the existing chowkidary system:—

Mr J Monro, Offg Comr Presdy Divn.
Mr C F Worsley, Magte and Colr, Mozufferpore.
Mr E V Westmacott, Magte and Colr, Dacca.

Mr T Norman, Magte and Colr, Rungpore, to act as Magte and Colr of Mozufferpore, during absence, on deputn, of Mr C F Worsley.

Mr H J Newbery, Magte and Colr, Backergunge, to act as Magte and Colr of Rungpore, during absence, on deputn, of Mr T Norman.

Mr A W Paul, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, to act as Magte and Colr of Dacca, during absence, on deputn, of Mr E V Westmacott.

Mr H S Beadon, Offg Magte and Colr, Balasore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr T Norman, Offg Magte and Colr, Rungpore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr D R Lyall, Magte and Colr, Moorshedabad, on deputn, to be Magte and Colr, 24-Perghs.

Mr Lyall will, however, continue to act as Inspr-Genl of Police, Bengal.

Mr F Wyer, Offg Magte and Colr, Hooghly, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr J J Livesay, Offg Magte and Colr, Bogra, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr J S Armstrong, Offg Magte and Colr, Beerbhoom, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr T J C Grant, Offg Magte and Colr, Pooree, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr T E Coxhead, Offg Magte and Colr, Dinagepore, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr E V Westmacott, Offg Magte and Colr, Dacca, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr J Anderson, Offg Magte and Colr, Backoora, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr H Mosley, Offg Magte and Colr, Moorshedabad, is confirmed in that apptmt,

Mr E H Ruddock, Offg Magte and Colr, Rajshahye, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr C C Quinn, Offg Magte and Colr, Sarun, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr C C Stevens, Offg Magte and Colr, 24-Perghs. is apptd to be Magte and Colr of Furreedpore.

Mr Stevens will, however, continue to act as Magte and Colr, 24-Perghs.

Mr G M Currie, Magte and Colr, on furlough, to be Magte and Colr of Chittagong.

Mr W H Grimley, Magte and Colr, Rajshahye, on deputn, to be Magte and Depy Colr of Howrah.

Mr Grimley will, however, continue to act as Colr of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr J A Hopkins, Magte and Colr, Sarun, on furlough, to be Magte and Colr of Noakholly.

Mr E G Glazier, Magte and Colr, Dinagepore, on furlough, to be Magte and Colr of Pubna.

Mr W R Bright, Asst Magte and Colr, 24 Perghs, on leave, is transfd to Mozufferpore, and to have charge of the Seetamurhee divn of that dist, during absence, on deputn, of Mr D J Macpherson.

Baboo Tariny Kumar Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Khoolna, on leave, is transfd to Nuddea, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr C E Buckland, Offg Junr Secy to the Board of Revenue, to act as Magte and Depy Colr of Howrah, during absence, on deputn, of Mr W H Grimley.

Mr J Scobell Armstrong to act as Magte and Colr of Champarun, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Depy Colr of Howrah.

Mr E R Henry, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to Chumparun, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colr of that dist.

Baboo Narayan Chander Naik, Offg Tehsilder of Ungool, Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is confirmed in that apptmt, vice Baboo Beechand Patnaik, decd.

The Lieut Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Mr H R Irvine of his commission as Lieut in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, leave for one month from 1st prox.

Advertisements.

Notice.

The adjourned General Meeting of the Members of the Indian Club will be held at the Club house this evening at 6-30 P. M.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that from the 1st of December the steam transport service between Calcutta and Midnapore, hitherto maintained by Government, will be transferred to the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company Limited, Office 38 Strand, Calcutta.

C. W. ADLING,
Assistant Secretary.

29th November 1882.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the undermentioned stores to the Tirhoot State Railway during the year ending 31st December 1883 will be received by the Manager at this office, Mozuffurpore, up to the 15th December 1882,

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Store-keeper's Office at Somastipore which as well as any information regarding the contract, will be furnished on application to the Store-keeper.

3. Covers to be superscribed " Tenders for Stores 1883"

4. The lowest or any tender need not necessarily be accepted by the Manager who reserves to himself the right of declining to give any explanation for his decision.

5. Tenders may specify the whole or be in part of the requirements quoted, and the successful tenderer will be required to deposit in the hands of the Examiner of Accounts Tirhoot, State Railway, cash security to the extent of 5 per cent on the total amount of his contract.

Castor Oil (1st quality).....	7,200	Gallons.
Cotton Waste (best quality)	60	Cwt.
Jute cleanings (best quality).....	24	"
Jute undressed Country (best quality)	120	"
Jute dressed Country, (best quality)	6	"
Tallow Country in casks	24	"

By Order,
G. J. SHIRMAN,
Store-keeper,
Tirhoot and Patna Gya State Railway.

Somastipore, Store-keeper's Office, Dated 25th November 1882.

THE ANNUAL
GRAND FANCY FAIR.

Organised by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in aid of Calcutta Charities will be held at the

Zoological Gardens

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General,
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
The Honourable the Chief Justice,

On New Year's Day, 1883.

Stalls will be provided gratis for Charitable Institutions only on application by letter to Mr. M. A. Mendes, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

CALCUTTA SHAWL-WASHING AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT.

For Sale at less than Bazar price a large variety of Sereprose shawls Second Hand Purmuthun Salladar and Dourdar pairs of rare beauty and excellence. Intending purchasers are requested to call at the rooms of the undersigned or to send orders which will receive prompt attention.

BROJO NAUTH MOOKERJEA.

Calcutta, 45 Chassadhobapara Street,

THE

Calcutta and Provincial House, Land, Mortgage & Investment Company, Limited.

To be incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the Liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

GENERAL FEATURES.

I.—The Annual OUTLAY for Rent converted into an Annual SAVING.
II.—The acquisition of Property facilitated.
III.—Advantages over Life Assurance: Members receive the advantages during Life, by Acquirement of Property through this Company.
IV.—Liberal Advances.
V.—No deductions for Premium or Commission from ordinary Advances.
VI.—A long or a short fixed term, for Re-payment as desired.
VII.—Liberty to Redeem at any time.
VIII.—Moderate Law Charges and Survey Fees.
IX.—Borrowers need not continue their Investment Shares.
X.—Town and Mofussil Members enjoy equal advantages.

NOTE.

Should you wish to purchase the House you live in.

Should you wish to buy, or build, house property for investment,

OR

Should you wish to mortgage property on favourable terms; by joining this Company you will be enabled to carry out any such wish.

An early application for Prospectus should be made as after the first issue, As. 8 per copy will be charged.

W. A. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
pro. tem.

104, Canning Street,
29th Nov. 1882.

NOTICE.

With reference to the above a meeting of intending shareholders will shortly be held, due notice of which will be given, with a view to appoint Directors and transact such other matters as may be necessary.

W. A. B. FORBES & CO.,

104, Canning Street,
29th November 1882.

KISSENGUNGE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

There will be an Agricultural Exhibition and a general fair at Kissengunge in the District of Purneah under the patronage of the Collector of the District. The exhibition will commence on the 15th of January and last for 10 days. Prizes will be given for the District produce of all kinds including plough cattle and ponies and also for ploughing.

Shop-keepers from all parts of the District of Purneah and from other Districts are invited to attend the fair. Sheds at the expense of Exhibition Committee will be provided for them and no tolls on sales will be levied.

GOSSIEN DASS DUTT,
Sub-Divisional Officer, Kissengunge.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, HOWRAH.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer class should apply to the Principal before the 10th January 1883. The session begins on Monday, 5th February 1883. Candidates for this class must furnish proof that they have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

An Examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Class will be held at this College, on Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th January. The subjects of Examination are—

Arithmetic (the whole).
Algebra (to Simple Equations, inclusive).
Euclid (Books I and II).
English (Grammar and Composition).

Applications for permission to appear at the Examination should reach the Principal not later than the 6th January 1883.

On the last Saturday in January, ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer class, not being already holders of junior scholarships. The scholarships will be awarded with general reference to the place taken by candidates at the Entrance Examination. Applications for scholarships will be received by the Principal up to 20th January.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. W. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

The 27th November 1882.

The best Medicine for India.

" OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA.
THE BLOOD PURIFIER

This extraordinary medicine has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, cures indigestion, with its thousand phases of suffering, strengthens the debilitated frame, enervated by residence in hot climates, builds up the broken constitution, and in fact acts like a charm. As a sustaining, purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, scrofula, gout, dropsy, and wasting of flesh. G. C. Kernott, M.D, L.S.A., London, says:—" I strongly recommend it in cutaneous diseases and all impurities of the blood. I have been in the habit of ordering your SARSAPARILLA for my patients with the best results. Send me six quarts and six mammoth bottles." CAUTION—*Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre.* No other genuine. In bottles—2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

Sold in India as follows:—

Calcutta.....	BATHGATE & Co.
"	SMITH STANISTREET & Co.
Lahore	GILLON & Co.
Rangoon	MEDICAL HALL.
Madras	BARRY & Co.
Bombay &c.	TREACHER & Co.
Cochin (Malabar)	PEREIRA & Co.

And at all Drug Stores.

NOTICE.

Wanted an estimator able to check quantities and calculations in estimates from drawings—must be competent as well to carry on the current work of a clerk.

Apply to Divisional Superintendent of works Bhaugulpur.

THE ALLAHABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED,

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Payment—Rs. 10 per share on allotment, and the remainder by calls of not more than Rs. 10 per share at intervals of not less than one month.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

T. P. Crowley, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. T. Crowley & Co.
Moonshi Hanuman Prashad, Vakeel, High Court.
Babu Gya Prashad, Banker.
Moonshi Sadasook Lall, Pensioner, late Government Translator, N.-W. P.
Babu Oprokash Chandra Mookerjee, Vakeel, High Court.
R. A. Fairlie, Esq., Agent, Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Lalla Ram Charan Lall, Banker.
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F. T. Atkins, Esq., Secretary, New Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.
Moonshi Kishori Lall, Pensioner, late Moonsif.
Babu Ashootosh Mookerjee, Contractor.
Lalla Dabee Pershad, Contractor.
Baboo Charoo Chunder Mitter, of the Firm of Messrs. Nilcomol Mitter and Son.
Moonshi Ram Prasad, Vakeel, High Court,
Babu Bunga Chunder Bhattacharjee, B.A., } *Secretaries,*

BANKERS.—Uncovenanted Service Bank Limited, Allahabad.

For shares, &c., apply to the Secretaries, at 3, Johnstonegunj, Allahabad, or to the Bankers of the Company.

MOZOOMDAR & CO.,

373-1, UPPER CHITPORE-ROAD, JORASANKO,

CALCUTTA,

Tailors, Mercers, Linen-Drapers & Hosiers

HAVE REPLENISHED

Their stock with almost all sorts of Clothes and Suits suitable for the Season,

AND MADE

Special arrangements for prompt execution of all Local and Mofussil orders;

ALSO

Suits for Boarding Schoolboys and Girls, as well as for Office Peons, Durwans, and Hurkurras, &c, &c., are supplied on contract.

FOR

The convenience of the Mofussil Public, at the end of their catalogue a full and easy direction of measurement is given, which is sent free on application.

THEY ALSO DEAL WITH IN

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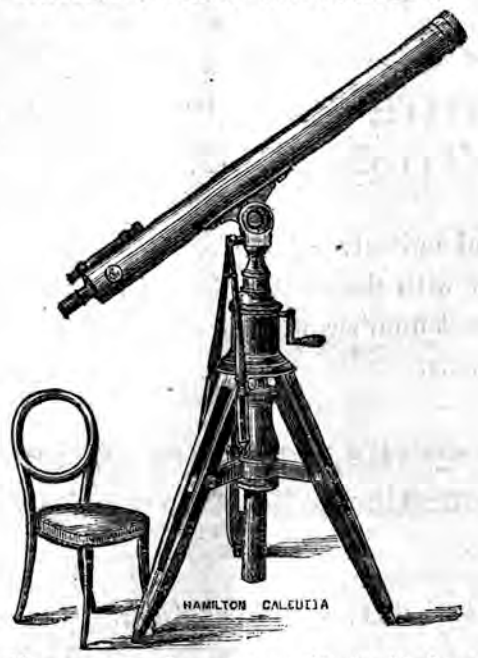

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